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FIVE CENTS A COPY

ARMY OF TRADE MASSING IN AID OF HOOVER PLAN

Nation's Resources Mobilized to Strengthen Bases of American Prosperity

PROGRAMS PLEDGED TOTAL $6,343,000,000

Business Groups to Meet at Washington Dec. 5 to Form Permanent Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The greatest peace-time mobilization of economic resources in the history of the country is the Nation's response to the President's prosperity-maintenance call.

Industry, agriculture, labor, federal, state, county and municipal governments have pledged economic support reaching into billions of dollars, assuring a stream of economic forces for the coming year certain to have a vital influence upon the steady progress of trade and commerce in the country.

In addition to the stupendous economic reserves that are being massed at the President's behest all the major trade and industrial groups are organizing themselves along lines recommended by the President to co-ordinate their activities in the immediate task and to evolve a permanent national economic council for similar endeavors in the future.

Construction and Development

The construction and development projects already reported to the President as assured for 1930 in general totals are as follows:

Public utilities, $1,800,000,000.
Railroads, $1,250,000,000.
State, municipal and county road work, $2,250,000,000.
State building construction, $425,000,000.
Shipping Board building program $175,000,000.
Treasury building program, $423,000,000.
Increase in inland waterway works, $20,000,000.
Total, $6,343,000,000.

Of equal importance to the economic situation is the Federal Government's action in announcing that it would seek a reduction of 1 per cent in personal and corporation income taxes that will cut the tax charge to the Nation by $160,000,000 and the agreement that the President obtained from the great industrial leaders and chiefs of organized labor that the first would not reduce wages and the latter would not undertake to raise them.

Coupled with this momentous truce came the announcement from Henry Ford that he was contemplating an increase in wages for all his workers, and his advice to fellow employers that by granting higher wages to their workers they would increase their purchasing power and thereby immediately improve business conditions.

In hastening the stabilization of agriculture through a group of projects, increased farm relief through the Federal Farm Board, reduction

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GERMAN PEASANTS BID ADIEU TO RUSSIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The transportation of several thousand German peasants seeking to leave Russia will occupy many days. The first batch is expected to arrive in Germany on Dec. 1 or 2, the other transports following daily. Delay is being caused through the peasants being held up at the frontier for 24 hours quarantine.

They are being distributed throughout Germany in Swinemunde, Mecklenburg, Hamburg, Hammerstein near Schneidemühl, where the largest camp of some 3000 is being prepared in the former military barracks.

The few hundred who arrived in Kiel some time back have settled comfortably down awaiting a reply to their application to enter Canada.

TURKS TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL BANK

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The passage of a law authorizing the formation of a state bank is understood to be but a matter of days. The Government already possesses 4,000,000 gold liras and considers 5,000,000 sufficient for the capital of this institution.

It is stated that the remaining 1,000,000 will be obtained by issuing shares for public subscription here and abroad. The first action of the Government will be to attempt to stabilize the rate of exchange, which is now at 1060 piasters to the pound sterling, the worst ever recorded.

France Agrees to Admit Entry of Rumanian Labor

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Minister of Labor has announced that France has telegraphed her acceptance of a treaty which provides for the exportation of Rumanian surplus labor to France.

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British Labor Sends Daszynski Sympathy

RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FORTY Labor members of Parliament have sent a letter to Ignace Daszynski, Speaker of the Polish Parliament, expressing "sorrow and indignation at the recent threat to members of the Polish Parliament and yourself as its president."

The letter, published in the Daily Herald, congratulates Mr. Daszynski on the "restrained and dignified manner" in which he and his colleagues had met the "challenge" of Marshal Pilsudski's supporters from the army when they gathered in the lobby of Parliament House just before the Diet was due to open.

Governors Act to Meet Goals of Hoover Call

Construction Work to Be Speeded Up—New Plans Being Formulated

Additional replies, in answer to inquiries sent out by The Christian Science Monitor to governors of states and mayors of cities in regard to their plans for co-operation with President Hoover's program for the stabilization of the Nation's prosperity, herewith give further evidence of general eagerness to aid the President to the full extent of respective ability:

ILLINOIS

By Gov. Louis L. Emmerson

The industry of the United States is basically sound. The recent collapse of paper values on the New York stock market is not an indication of a lack of prosperity in the country. President Hoover's efforts to maintain public confidence are worthy of general co-operation.

There is nothing in the present situation to indicate that the buying power of the American people is falling down, and as long as this is true the continued well-being of our country is assured. The State of Illinois expects to do its share in stabilizing conditions by the expenditure of almost $60,000,000 on public projects during the coming year.

WYOMING

By Gov. Frank C. Emerson

The tremendous importance of the issues involved in President Hoover's stabilization program prevents me from making a full statement outlining Wyoming's construction work at this time. My attitude is one of full co-operation with the program, however.

Wyoming will endeavor to find means to increase the construction proposed under next year's road program and otherwise to provide increased employment in sound ways, upon public works. Additional federal appropriations would be very helpful in matching state funds to carry through larger roads programs.

OHIO

By Gov. Myers Y. Cooper

Ohio is in thorough accord with President Hoover's public improvement program and already has initiated plans for meeting conditions which might result in unemployment, due to recent business disturbances.

I have directed the state director of highways to proceed with letting of contracts right through the winter months, and to do such structural work as weather conditions will permit. This will result in a new construction program of $12,000,000 for the first six months of 1930. In addition to that a $6,000,000 road maintenance program for the same period is arranged.

Ohio further has the largest building program for the immedi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

BYRD TAKES OFF ON ROUND TRIP TO SOUTH POLE

With Three Companions, Expects to Complete Trip in 24 Hours

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Times, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the newspapers affiliated with them in publishing reports from Commander Richard E. Byrd's antarctic expedition announced that Commander Byrd started from his base, Little America, in the antarctic at 3:29 o'clock Thursday afternoon (10:29 p. m. New York time) on a 1600-mile flight to the south pole and back.

Commander Byrd, who is flying with Bernt Balchen as pilot, with Harold June as radio operator and Capt. Ashley C. McKinly as photographer in the big tri-motored airplane he took to the antarctic, expects to be in direct communication throughout the flight with the New York Times radio station in New York, as well as with his base, and will report his progress as he goes. If all is well with him, he should return to his base before 24 hours have elapsed.

Commander Byrd's expedition has been in the antarctic since December of last year. After various reconnaissance flights from his base, Little America, he and his party established winter quarters, on the ice barrier about the Antarctic Continent, and only recently, with the coming of spring, have resumed activity.

One fruit already of their antarctic expedition has been confirmation of the existence of Scott Island and discovery of various uncharted mountain groups.

Bernt Balchen, pilot for Commander Byrd on his south pole flight, also was a pilot on Commander Byrd's transatlantic flight of June 29, 1927. He is of Norwegian birth, has had extensive experience piloting planes under polar flying conditions, and assisted in all the tests to which planes destined for the Byrd antarctic expedition were subjected. He accompanied the expedition as chief pilot.

Harold I. June, petty officer and navy pilot, was granted a leave of absence to accompany the expedition. He was chief engineer in the famous "billion dollar crew" of the Vanderbilt yacht during the war.

British Ownership Claims in the South Polar Regions Deferred by United States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The question of ownership of lands in the antarctic, raised by the British Government after Commander Richard E. Byrd started his expedition into the south polar regions, has been

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Philippines to Renew Town Crier System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANILA, P. I.—Town criers will soon again be lifting their voices to announce the law to the people of the small towns and barrios of the Philippine Islands.

A petition to revive this ancient custom, used for centuries by the Spanish governors, even in Manila, has come from the Philippine Association of University Women to the Executive Bureau of the Government.

In their communication the women said that it had come to their attention that many townsmen, especially those living in remote towns and barrios, were ignorant of important laws which affect their daily life.

The executive bureau readily approved their suggestion and announced that it intended to put it into immediate action. The cost of carrying out the proposal will not be great, because it will not be necesary to employ permanently any particular person as town crier. Prisoners, properly guarded, in the opinion of the bureau, may serve successfully as town criers.

Laboratories Deep in Earth Advised as Means to Tap Internal Heat Source

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Laboratories deep in the earth where experiments in "the third dimension of geography" might be carried on were urged by Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, before a meeting of the American Geographical Society just held here. Professor Shapley declared that there is vast knowledge hidden in the interior of the globe awaiting only the establishment of experimental and research workshops far underground.

Such inquiry, Professor Shapley declared, would reveal facts in a dozen important field of geophysics and astronomy. The failure at present to study the earth's interior beyond a small depth leaves a gap in scientific inquiry which, if filled, he declared would yield information of both scientific and practical significance.

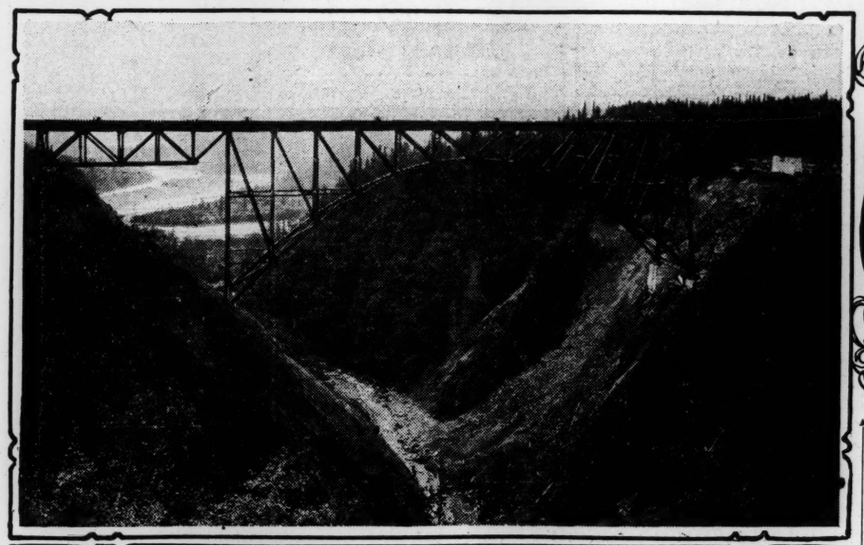
Outlining his scheme of inquiry, Professor Shapley suggested a series of laboratories at various depths along a vertical shaft which might be carried out in connection with work in existing mines and borings.

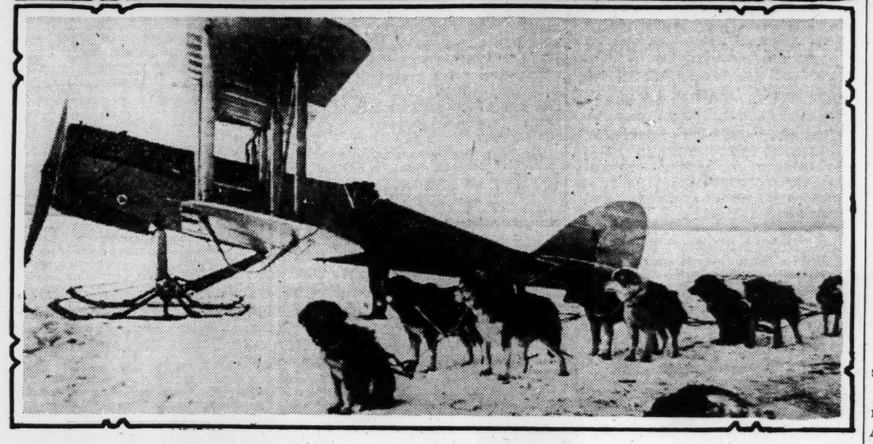
"The so-called Plutonic laboratories fully equipped with modern scientific apparatus, some of which would have to be specially designed and maintained indefinitely, will contribute to our knowledge in a dozen important fields in geophysics and astronomy," Professor Shapley declared. "These problems include investigations of the irregularities in the length of the day and the pulsations of the earth's crust; the thermogradient of the earth and its bearing on the origin of the earth and its source of heat; the nature of the radio activity in the rocks and its variation with depth; studies of earthquake waves, both the ordinary type and the rather mysterious microseisms; experiments of relativity—for example, the problem of 'ether-drag'; and the problem of the floating of the continents—a test of phases of the Taylor-Wegener hypothesis which holds that America is drifting away from the African and Eurasian continents."

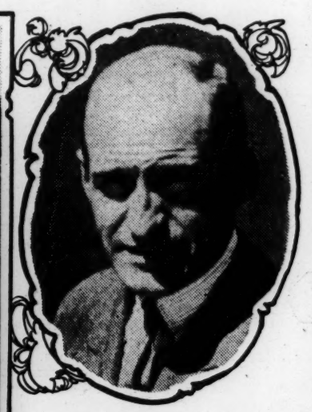
Should the tapping of the earth's internal source of heat result it would be of great utilitarian value, Professor Shapley said, and added that such inquiry would reveal important knowledge of the mineral wealth of the region bored.

Smaller problems for which such laboratories would offer opportunity for study, Professor Shapley continued, were experiments on living organisms in situations free from cosmic radiation, the study of gravity variation and the lunar tides in the body of the earth, and the dating of the ice ages and the inter-glacial periods.

Alaskan Air Explorer and Scenes He Made Familiar







Above—Bridge Over Hurricane Gulch (Photo by U. S. Department of the Interior). At Right—Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson, Known as the Father of Aviation in Alaska. He Is the Executive Head of Alaskan Airways, Inc., a Subsidiary of the Aviation Corporation. Below (Photo by Keystone)—Airplane Which Carries the Mail Between Fairbanks and McGrath. Reliable Dogs Then Carry the Mail Into the Far North.

Aviation Lines Give Impetus to Alaskan Trade

Planes Surmount Age-Old Difficulties—Miners Find Hidden Wealth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JUNEAU, Alaska — Aviation is revolutionizing transportation in Alaska, for while the road-building program is making gradual progress in extending motor and sled roads and trails over this vast territory, several important aviation companies are operating lines which leap mountain ranges and scale geographical obstacles hitherto considered almost insurmountable.

Air transport is peculiarly adapted to Alaskan needs, officials have recognized. Besides transporting mail, passengers, and freight regularly, it has shown its worth in carrying miners into hitherto unprospected mining districts, transporting exploring parties into the interior where access is otherwise difficult or impossible, in bringing out trappers and pelts during the winter season while prices are high, in transporting precious minerals, in scouting for lost or disabled fishing boats, in carrying emergency aid to isolated districts, in reporting catches of salmon in traps, and in providing rapid transportation between Alaska and the States.

Aviation Corporation has acquired three large companies, the Bennett Rodebaugh Airplane Company, the Wein Alaska Airways, and the Anchorage Air Transport, providing a widespread network of established air lines which will be used as a beginning for intensive development of commercial flying throughout the territory.

Lieut. Carl Ben Eielson, a polar air pilot of distinction, who is missing in the arctic, is general manager of the new company, Alaskan Airways, which plans to engage in every branch of commercial air activity.

Eskimo Friendly

Even the Eskimo are no longer amazed to see an airplane drop down among them from the air. One of the tribes recently received a friendly surprise visit from the chief of a supposedly hostile tribe who arrived by plane. Only a short time before they had been maintaining a night guard to warn against attack from his tribe!

"The commercial success and progress of aviation in the Territory

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LABOR PREMIER PAYS TRIBUTE TO KELLOGG

Ex.-U. S. Secretary of State Contributed to Success of Dawes Conference

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Frank B. Kellogg, ex-United States Secretary of State, accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg, sailed on the Leviathan for New York after 10 days' holiday in England. A large and enthusiastic gathering bade them farewell at Waterloo railway station on the previous evening. Among those to whom Mr. Kellogg said good-by before leaving was the Prince of Wales, whom he saw at St. James's Palace.

One of the gatherings Mr. Kellogg attended here was a peace movement meeting at the House of Commons, at which the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald said that only when the personal stories connected with the Dawes report negotiations at the London conference came to be told and published, would the world know that Mr. Kellogg's services contributed very largely to the success of that conference.

Referring to his own recent visit to the United States, Mr. MacDonald continued: "If the American journey had any success at all it was because it was not thought out; it was because it was a spontaneous inspiration. It belonged to the inevitable rightness of things. It was utter nonsense and futility, almost even criminality, to allow our two nations—the United States and Great Britain—to drift and drift, to be united only by dispatches and the mails. That must have struck everybody. All that I felt was that, knowing the United States as I did, because I had been there before, knowing that the leading citizens of the United States were men of Mr. Kellogg's stamp, men of Mr. Kellogg's idealism and men of Mr. Kellogg's outlook—knowing all that, what could one have thought of doing who would really face the problem—what could one have thought of doing except wishing that one might go and shake hands with them."

Going on to refer to what was accomplished in that visit, Mr. MacDonald said: "No President of the United States is going to go back upon their wise, traditional policy of keeping out of the European mess. It is perfectly evident, at the same time, that wherever and whenever there is a human or a humane flag flying over the world, America's hearts are there and America's thoughts are there.

"Our co-operation with America will be active so long as the cause we are enlisted in is good. We will never be able to say that the United States has failed in the support of any great humane cause. That is the foundation upon which our active co-operation and friendship is going to rest."

Mr. Kellogg in replying said: "Peace is a thing which is near my heart. I believe the end of war treaty, a solemn pledge signed by practically all the nations of the world, will soon be pledged by all the nations. Reversing the old order that war is legal and outlawing it, the pact is a great moral principle, a foundation stone upon which we can build permanent peace."

HUGE LIMA BEAN SHIPMENT

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Cuban farmers will ship more than 130,000 crates of lima beans to New York during the 1929-1930 season, according to official estimates of the Department of Agriculture.

Calm Seas Forecast for Labor Government

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, chief organizer of the Liberal Party, told the City of London Liberal Association that there was evidently no desire in Great Britain for a general election at an early date. He sees little likelihood of the Labor Government being embarrassed by its own Left wing.

French Outline New System of Fortifications

Frontier Defenses to Be More Mobile—Are Support for Troops

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—André Maginot, Minister of War, has made an enlightening statement before the army committee of the Chamber of Deputies regarding the entirely different character of the frontier defenses of France now under construction as compared with those existing before the war. The fortifications of today are conceived of as a support for covering troops and to prevent hostile penetration. New elements are their extreme adaptability to territory and mobility.

Instead of a long line of solidly constructed forts situated at intervals along the frontier, permanent and impregnable fortifications are being made only at certain key points. These are served by road and underground communications. For the rest, lighter concrete shelters and gun emplacements are being put up and a system of field fortification parks which can be moved rapidly from one place to another is being worked out. All the details will have been completed in the coming year for the northeast frontier and by 1934 for all frontiers.

The feature of defense which is specially characteristic of post-war change is the selection of a particular type of fortification to suit the country in which it was situated, whether on a plain or among mountains. The defenses are to be elastic and use is being made of both heavy fort and supple field defense units according to their best disposition.

SOVIET AND SEEKERS TO SHARE GOLD—IF

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—According to a local newspaper the days when serious men believe tales of buried treasure are not yet over, for it is announced that a group of optimists has just left Stambul for the wastes of Siberia to hunt for an alleged treasure of $40,000,000 worth of gold rubles, which the White Russian Admiral Koltchak is said to have buried during his retreat.

The exact spot where the treasure is buried is said to be known to them. Soviet officials are supervising the hunt and the gold, if found, will be shared by the Soviet Government and the above group.

RADIO PRACTICE TO BE ANALYZED BY GOVERNMENT

Federal Inquiry to Learn Facts in Tube Business and Patents Pool

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The anti-trust division of the department of Justice has instituted a sweeping investigation of alleged monopolistic practice in radio tube manufacture and in the broader question of the pooling of radio patents. The action of the department is a revival of the proceedings that have dragged along for some years with intervals of dormancy as other agencies of the Government including the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Radio Commission intervened.

Now, however, with action by Hugh M. Morris, judge of the United States District Court of Delaware, granting a permanent injunction against the Radio Corporation of America restraining it from acts held to be monopolistic in the manufacture of tubes, the Department of Justice has its machinery in full motion to consider not only the radio situation in respect to tubes but also to radio patent pools.

Judge Morris's decision has not brought any change of policy from the Federal Radio Commission, it is stated, which in the final instance will be called upon to impose the most severe penalty upon the Radio Corporation, if suits filed against it are successful. The law requires the commission to withdraw all radiocasting and communication licenses from any company and its subsidiaries, which has "finally been adjudged guilty" of monopolistic

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Elimination of Radio Interference Claimed for Englishman's Invention

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An enormous advance in the selectivity of radiocasting receivers is claimed by the invention of Dr. James Robinson, recently chief of the radio research department of the Air Ministry, particulars of which are now made public. By the use of a quartz crystal resonator hitherto employed in transmitting for keeping accurately to exact wavelength, Dr. Robinson claims absolutely to have eliminated the reception of any signals beyond the necessary "side bands."

Dr. Robinson calls his invention a "Stenode Radiostat" and says that its use will make it possible to fit in a vastly greater number of stations between 200 and 600 meters and between 1000 and 2000 than hitherto while each will be heard completely free of interference. As in the United States, so in Europe, the problem of crowded ether is daily becoming greater. New stations and higher power make it difficult to receive distant stations without the background of others interfering, even with the most selective receiver now in use.

It is claimed that the new invention will allow an almost unlimited multiplication of stations with complete elimination of interference. The system is also stated to be applicable to radio telegraphy, allowing the transmission of a greatly increased number of words per minute. At the recent demonstration a small receiver with a frame aerial received clearly the main British Broadcasting Corporation station, although a small transmitter was operating on an adjacent wavelength in the same room.

What Does It Mean to Be 'Educated'

TEN points for measurement of a well-rounded education will be offered on the Educational Page

Tomorrow

5 GREAT POWERS ASKED TO AID IN EASTERN CRISIS

U. S. Sets Diplomatic Ball Rolling to Explore Ways to Peace in Manchuria

RUSSIANS REPORT ACCORD WITH MUKDEN

Action by Manchurian Dictator Believed to Be Forcing Nanking to Push Peace Move

Amid the confusion that invariably seems to attend reports dealing with the Sino-Russia war in Manchuria, the fact that the Manchurian Government has taken independent action toward peace negotiations by accepting Russia's preliminary conditions seems fairly well established, and this significant departure, if true, coincides with a move on the part of the United States to reopen the negotiations with Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Germany, to devise means of ending the dispute.

Denial by Nanking that the dictator in Mukden has taken any such action brings a dispatch from Tokyo taking the view that Manchuria actually opened separate peace parleys and that Nanking, to avert a breach with the northern dictator, is now making a similar peace offer to Moscow.

The situation, on the whole, shows a distinct advance toward peace, particularly since London has promptly and favorably replied to Washington's suggestion that signatories of the Kellogg pact should consider a joint effort to help end the conflict.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Acting in the interest of the Kellogg antiwar pact, the State Department has initiated diplomatic conversations with Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, and Germany with a view to joint action in the Manchurian crisis.

This is a renewal of the overtures made by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to the same five powers, signatories of the pact, last July, when the Sino-Russian conflict first broke out. It is stated that no specific proposals have been offered by the State Department, and with the apparent collapse of Chinese resistance in Manchuria it is thought that no action will be taken immediately.

With the reported withdrawal of Chinese opposition in Manchuria, the Russians are apparently left in possession of the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which restores the situation virtually to the "status quo ante" that existed prior to the outbreak. The State Department has several times intimated that it would consider the restoration of the status quo necessary as a preliminary to the initiation of negotiations between Russia and China.

American envoys at the five foreign capitals were instructed to open discussions and to invite recommendations for their collaboration in support of the Kellogg treaty. A significant fact is the inclusion of Germany among the powers, since the Reich is not a signatory of the nine-power pact guaranteeing the integrity of Chinese possessions. The appeal is based upon the recognition by the State Department that the Kellogg pact imposes a moral responsibility upon signatories to give positive as well as verbal support; and the fact that the department has twice made its appeal to the powers in the first test of the antiwar pact, indicates that a far-reaching change in American foreign policy has resulted.

Last July 25 Colonel Stimson sent notes to the goverenments of the five powers, proposing the establishment of a conciliation commission. Though the contents of the notes were not revealed, the action was considered significant as answering the question of what the United States would do in case the pact were violated.

Manchurian Dictator Accepts Conditions of Soviet for Peace Parley

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The prospect of settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railroad conflict is regarded as considerably improved as a result of the acceptance by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Manchurian dictator, of the three conditions which the Soviet Government pronounced essential for further negotiations, namely, re-establishment of the status quo on the railroad, according to the Peking-Mukden agreements of 1924, reinstatement of the Soviet managing director of the railway and release of Soviet citizens arrested in Manchuria in connection with the conflict.

This acceptance is contained in a telegram which Chang dispatched to the Soviet Foreign Commissariat following a week of secret negotiations which began when the Chinese made overtures for settlement on Nov. 19, the date on which the Red army launched a strong drive against the Chinese forces.

Chang intimated his readiness immediately to give effect to the second Soviet condition and suggested that negotiations were necessary for putting into effect the first and the third.

The acting Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinov, replied reappointing Mr. Yemshanov managing director of the railroad and inviting the Mukden Government to send a representative to Khabarovsk, where is an agent of the Foreign Commissariat. Mr. Simanovsky, authorized to discuss the technical procedure for implementing the other conditions and preparing a Sino-Soviet railroad conference.

The Soviet press comments on this new development with satisfaction tempered with distrust. It recalls the breakdown of negotiations when the

two countries seemed near agreement on several occasions in the past. The Izvestia summarizes the situation as follows: "The Mukden proposal, opening a prospect of immediate peaceful solution of the conflict, is a brilliant testimonial to the rightness and correctness of the Soviet policy, which has been characterized from the very beginning of the conflict by firmness, restraint and a desire for peace. The final realization of this prospect, however, depends on the concrete practical steps taken by the Mukden Government, from which we expect deeds, not words."

The present Chinese proposal agrees to immediate nomination of a Soviet managing director of the railroad, which was the snag on which attempts to reach settlement in August broke down. Moreover the recent military demonstration of the Red army most probably has exerted considerable pressure on Mukden. Nothing is announced officially concerning the situation in Manchuria.

Manchuria's Action May Stop Intervention Plans French Authorities Think

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France regards acceptance by the Manchurian Government of Soviet conditions and the conclusion of a truce as obviating for the moment the necessity of intervention by signatories of the Kellogg pact. It is learned on the highest authority that Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, has fully associated himself with Colonel Stimson's desire to bring the pact into play as far as possible in order to terminate the Sino-Russian crisis without further bloodshed.

To this extent the Kellogg pact has already borne fruit. When China appealed for assistance under terms of this treaty, it was agreed to dispatch the "Franconian note," it is understood, to Russia. This was to have been couched in the strongest language and it is thought here that expectation of such a step prompted to some extent Russia's offer to discuss matters on the basis laid down by Moscow.

At the same time it is felt that Nanking's suggestion of asking help from the Kellogg pact signatories was in part to cover China's face. Russia was obviously threatening Manchuria seriously and Mukden must have informed Nanking that capitulation was essential.

The turn affairs have taken is agreeable to the Quai d'Orsay, for it was recognized that the Kellogg pact carried no sanctions and that the position and internal conditions of Soviet Russia and China rendered foreign intervention of any kind delicate.

The first move, and one to which M. Briand acquiesced, was the sending of an international protest calling the attention of Russia to its obligations under the pact not to resort to war. For the moment this is not necessary, and it is hoped here it will not be.

Nanking Denies Moscow Report of Move by Mukden

NANKING, China (AP)—C. T. Wang, Nanking Foreign Minister, denied emphatically the official announcement at Moscow that the Manchurian provincial government at Mukden had moved for conciliation of the railroad dispute, meeting the Russian demands. Wang said the Moscow reports were "false, groundless, and never existed."

Soviet military operations in Manchuria seemed to have ceased at least partially, although an air bombing raid was made on the new Chinese military headquarters at Buchatu.

A Nationalist Foreign Office statement said a telegram had been received from Chang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Germany, stating he had delivered to the Soviet Government representative proposals, first, that a Sino-Russian joint commission to investigate border conditions be formed; and, second, withdrawal of troops by both sides to at least 30 miles from the border.

The Foreign Office statement ended with the words:

"Soviet acceptance of either proposal will be taken to indicate that the Soviet Government has adopted a peaceful policy toward China, while rejection will indicate that Russia entertains warlike ambitions toward China.

"The Nationalist Government will be prepared to meet Soviet moves accordingly."

In declaring that the Nanking Government is handling the Manchurian crisis alone, and without separate action by the provincial government at Mukden, Wang said his government in nowise entertained such proceedings as the official announcement at Moscow reported.

Britain Sends Favorable Reply to United States

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has replied favorably to Washington's proposal that the remaining signatories of the Kellogg pact should investigate the possibility of a joint friendly attempt to end the conflict between the Soviet and China. Cable to that effect was sent to the State Department on Nov. 27, as a result of a conversation between General Dawes and Arthur Henderson.

United States Ambassador's talk with the British Foreign Secretary followed shortly after a visit to the Foreign Office by Dr. Alfred Sze, new Chinese Minister to London, who sked what the British attitude would be if China invoked the aid of the Kellogg pact signatories.

Dr. Sze, however, refrained from making a definite appeal for such intervention, and there is reason to believe that he was strongly advised that China should try to settle the matter directly with the Soviet.

Undoubtedly this view is generally held here, and it is hoped that China's acceptance of the Russian demand for a return to the "status quo ante" as a basis for opening negotiations will result in a settlement soon being reached.

Meanwhile, however, it is felt by many that it would be highly desirable for the signatories to the Kellogg pact to continue their informal conversations on the subject, since it is still quite uncertain whether the two disputants will be able to agree. Moreover, even if the present trouble blows over, it would be a great step in advance if some kind of procedure were evolved which could be followed should occasion arise in future.

Thus if the Sino-Russian dispute has done nothing else, it has strengthened the hands of those who want to make the Kellogg pact the basis of a new structure for world peace.

Mudken Dictator's Move Forces Hand of Nanking

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Apparently what has happened in the Far East is that Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, opened separate peace parleys with Moscow on Nov. 19, which came to a conclusion Nov. 28 with Moscow's acceptance of Chang's final offers.

Nanking, seeing Chang breaking away, wished to take come credit itself and somewhat belatedly offered the same terms. Nanking reports regarding the invitation to the United States and Germany to become mediators and to take the case before the League were declared to be merely camouflage designed to disguise the fact that China is thoroughly defeated.

Wang Yong-pao, Chinese Minister here, saw Baron Shidehara on behalf of C. T. Wang, the Nanking Foreign Minister. He asked Japan's support for the League appeal. According to Wang, Baron Shidehara replied that this was a useless waste of time, since Russia would doubtless refuse.

The question of the moment is whether Chang Hsueh-liang will submit to Nanking again or proceed, either alone or with Nanking's enemies. Preliminary Mukden-Moscow parleys will probably be held soon near the Manchurian frontier.

Powers Reaching Agreement

PARIS (AP)—It is learned that the United States and France had reached an agreement to act with the other big powers in calming the conflict between Russia and China in Manchuria by dispatching a note to Moscow, but the note was never sent.

The note, calling attention to the provisions of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, which was signed by both Russia and China, was held up because of reports that Moscow and Mukden authorities had opened direct negotiations, and that there were good prospects they would settle their conflict. International circles in Paris were inclined to believe that the Russians had learned of the projected note from the powers and had hastened to encourage direct negotiations.

Chiang Going to Canton

CANTON (AP)—An official telegram from Nationalist military headquarters at Nanking states that Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nationalist forces, was planning to come to Canton soon to command the anti-rebel campaign, seeking to clear the southern provinces of factional disorders.

The message further stated that the Nationalist Government had available 70,000 troops for South China duty if needed.

Aerial raids along the Kwangsi border continue. A bomber, returning from Wuchow, accidentally dropped a bomb on a Canton hospital. The explosion killed seven patients, injured 24 patients and attendants and wrecked the major portion of the building.

Mukden Still Fighting

MUKDEN (AP)—The Russian wireless station at Khabarovsk has radiocast a statement saying that conversations between Moscow and Mukden looking toward settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy still were proceeding, but that there will be "more war."

The radio announcer, commenting upon the Manchurian situation, said: "The Chinese Manchurian army has suffered heavy losses, but Russia has not faith in Chang Hsueh-Liang's word, as his forces are still fighting. Therefore, Russia must prepare for more war."

Dr. Woo Awaits Instructions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Woo Kai Sing is awaiting a reply to his telegram to the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin asking for further instructions. It remains to be seen what decision Nanking will take or whether the report is true that China and Russia have entered upon direct negotiations. On this point Dr. Woo was without information.

Missionary Released

HANKOW (AP)—Mrs. Oscar Hellestad, American missionary, who was kidnaped by bandits on Nov. 28 at her home in Sinyeh, southwest Honan Province, was released and returned to the Lutheran mission at Sinyeh.

Russians Bomb Buchatu

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP)—Soviet airplanes were reported to have resumed bombardment of the town of Buchatu on the Chinese Eastern Railway, 250 miles from the border, the bombs damaged the railway station. Many of the inhabitants fled.

MONTREAL TO BUILD BOULEVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Construction of a boulevard 33 miles long across the island of Montreal from Ste. Anne de Bellevue to Bout de l'Ille, passing north of Mount Royal, will be commenced next spring. The highway will be 225 feet wide, but homologated to a width of 300 feet in order to provide spaces at the sides.

CURTIUS URGES ACCEPTANCE OF YOUNG PLAN

New Foreign Minister Affirms Proposal Superior to That of Dawes

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Julius Curtius, Germany's new Foreign Minister, placed himself squarely behind the Young plan in his first speech before the Reichstag since his appointment. He succeeded Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Affirming that the Young plan was a great improvement over the Dawes plan, Dr. Curtius asked the Reichstag to reject the Nationalists' motion against it, and declared that the recent plebiscite was an attack upon the authority of the state.

In a witty speech that was frequently interrupted by the Nationalists and the Fascists, he said the Nationalist proposal for renouncing Germany's confession of war guilt "attempts to ram open doors, and is based upon senseless assertions that Germany's foreign policy has been hitherto built on the recognition of her guilt in the war. The whole plebiscite demand is based on obvious dishonesty."

After reviewing the efforts of all the Cabinets since the revolution to make clear to the world that Germany was not alone guilty, the Foreign Minister accused the authors of the bill against the Young plan of awakening false hopes in the people, "as though international treaties could be abrogated and reparations burdens shaken off by a plebiscite."

Dr. Curtius remarked that conducting foreign policy by a plebiscite had never been attempted by such democracies as the United States and Switzerland.

Lindbergh Advises Young Men to Fly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Encouragement to young men to take up aviation was voiced by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in an interview just published in Princeton University's student newspaper, the Daily Princetonian.

There are several fields of aviation which offer opportunities to the young man, he said. Such fields are aeronautical engineering, administrative work in an aeronautical company and piloting.

"But," he said, "whatever branch he enters, a young man will find it enormously to his advantage to learn to fly. It is most certainly not necessary for a man to become highly skilled in the managing of a plane unless his intention is to enter the actual piloting service, which will not be very often in the case of the college graduate of the present day.

"Flying nowadays, moreover, is as dangerous or as safe as it is made to be by those who fly; if properly undertaken, the risk is very small."

Colonel Lindbergh said he saw a great future for aviation in Latin America.

"Because of South America especially," he said, "aviation will grow in importance as a means of transportation, for there, where people still travel largely by mule and river, air transportation does not receive the competition which it does in North America from other highly developed systems of transportation. It is frequently possible, therefore, not only to convert into a one-hour flight what otherwise would be a day's journey or more, but even to penetrate by plane territories accessible by no other mode of travel."

CARACAS TO BOGOTA LINKED BY MOTORCAR

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The first automobile trip from Caracas, Venezuela, to Bogota, has been made by two Colombians, Luis Angel Rojas and Rafael Sierra Martinez. Part of the 1200 mile ride was made over glass-smooth highways constructed by the governments of Venezuela and Colombia, while other parts were over seldom-traveled jungle trails and along narrow mountain passes.

Three days were required to cover a distance of 450 feet in the district near Pena de Montesillo. The motorists traveled west from Caracas to Pamplona, on the border, the 700-mile trip requiring 20 days.

BYRD TAKES OFF FOR ROUND TRIP TO SOUTH POLE

(Continued from Page 1)

temporarily sidestepped by the American Government.

November 17 a year ago, the British Government—in a polite but firm note to the United States—said "His Majesty's Governments in the various countries of the Empire have watched with especial interest the progress of the expedition on account of the interest" which they themselves take in the regions where they understood Commander Byrd would conduct the bulk of his research.

The note recalled that the entire question had been discussed at the imperial conference of 1926, a copy of the proceedings having been transmitted to the State Department.

Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary of State, last Nov. 15, acknowledged the note through the British Embassy, expressing the regrets of the State Department that an acknowledgment had been so long delayed and appreciation of the "interest" of the British in the Byrd expedition.

Mr. Cotton added that since the report of the imperial conference on the matter had merely been brought to the attention of the department for its information "no comment seemed to be called for at this time."

An immediate consideration of the ownership of the lands in the antarctic in which Commander Byrd is exploring was averted by the department. The official summary of the proceedings of the imperial conference in 1926 was:

"British policy in the antarctic: The question of antarctic exploration was discussed between representatives of the governments interested. There are certain areas in these regions to which a British title already exists by virtue of discovery. These areas include:

"(I). The outlying part of Coats Land., viz., the portion not comprised within the Falkland Islands dependencies.

"(II). Enderby Land.

"(III). Kemp Land.

"(IV). Queen Mary Land.

"(V). The area which lies to the west of Adelie Land and which on its discovery by the Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 was denominated Wilkes Land.

"(VI). King George V. Land.

"(VII) Oates Land.

"The representatives of the governments concerned studied the information available concerning these areas, with special reference to their possible utilization for further developing exploration and scientific research in the antarctic regions."

Irving T. Bush to Head Building Code Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Corporation and one time president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, has just accepted the chairmanship of an advisory committe to the Merchants Association of New York to draft a new building code, undertaken at the request of Mayor Walker.

Mr. Bush will direct 95 technical experts, previously announced by the association, and 125 representative men and women whose names were recommended by civic, trade and commercial organizations.

Much of the preliminary work on the new code has been completed by technical subcommittees, the association said at its announcement, and "the time has come when the experts who have dealt with the technical matters in this document wish to give the public an opportunity to review what they have done and to make constructive suggestions."

Through the advisory committee, the statement continued, the association hopes to obtain generally the support of the numerous organizations the committee represents for the adoption of the new code.

RUBBER TREES MADE TO YIELD DOUBLE

BATAVIA, Java (AP)—A former Dutch rubber planter of Java, Jules Bosch, claims that after 12 years' experimentation he has discovered rubber cultivation methods greatly increasing production and lowering costs.

His discoveries include a new tapping knife which does not injure the trees, a new tapping method resulting in higher latex volume with maintenance of the trees' health, and a new system of tapping for three days and three days of rest. A few experimental trees have shown 100 per cent increased production.

HOME WHEAT INCREASE PROPOSED IN GERMANY

BERLIN (AP)—The Economic Committee of the Reichstag voted 14 to 13 to request the Government to increase the compulsory percentage of home-grown wheat milled in Germany from 40 per cent to 50 during the trimester ending Feb. 28.

The committee said that the 40 per cent proportion had not given satisfactory results.

Elihu Root Receives Arts Academy Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—In recognition of his "distinguished services to the fine arts," the National Academy of Design has just presented to Elihu Root its newly established President's gold medal. The presentation was made by Cass Gilbert, president of the Academy, at the Fine Arts Building in West Fifty-seventh Street, before a distinguished gathering, including Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

The occasion marked the initial award of the medal, provided by an anonymous donation, and designed by Robert Aitken, American sculptor. Mr. Root was made eligible for the medal, through his work for the development of the national capital as the city beautiful.

Mr. Mellon reviewed the development of city planning in Washington since 1900, when, through Mr. Root's efforts, the L'Enfant plan was "rescued from oblivion" and "interest was revived in the development of Washington as the Nation's capital."

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Root told Mr. Gilbert that for whatever he had done for the cause of art he had been "repaid a thousand times by the friendships and associations it has given me with men of your calling."

"In the first decades of this century the battle for the enlargement of the capacity for happiness was in its first stage," he said. "Now it is impossible to go anywhere, to the youngest city or the smallest town, without coming upon evidences of a broadening sense of personal duty to know something about art, to learn about it and to have certain conceptions of what is fine. When that ideal really has been accomplished, we will be well on the way to true American prosperity."

RADIO PRACTICE TO BE ANALYZED BY GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

action. The commission notes that the R. C. A. and its affiliated groups have entered an appeal from Judge Morris's latest decision, and await the final judgment which will authorize it to impose the severe penalty. The case is believed likely to go to the Supreme Court.

The present situation is the outgrowth of years of litigation, and has reached an acute stage where the big radio group composed of the R. C. A., the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the United Fruit Company, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are concerned. The Radio Corporation now holds scores of licenses from the commission, including 65 short-wave channels for trans-oceanic communication, 14 for domestic service, 1200 ship-station licenses, and others for experimental service. Under the National Broadcasting Company it holds radiocasting licenses reaching into every part of the Nation.

When R. C. A. licensed 27 independent manufacturers to use its patents on payment of royalties, it required these companies to use only R. C. A. tubes. The result of this clause, it is alleged, was to put independent tube manufacturers out of business. Five independent tube manufacturers applied to the Wilmington court for redress. In 1927 an emergency injunction was granted and was later upheld by a higher court. Meanwhile R. C. A. withdrew the tube clause and attempted to merge with its adversaries. Settlement was effected with all but the De Forest Radio Corporation which has declined to negotiate. The other question at issue does not refer to the tube clause, but to the pooling of radio patents between the five big companies which include R. C. A.

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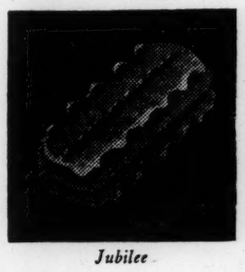
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MOTHER CHURCH HOLDS SERVICES IN THANKSGIVING

Praise Is Given in Testimonials and Lesson-Sermon for Blessings Received

Gratitude for fruits of healing, progress and regeneration marking the harvest in the broad field of Christian Science, characterized the Thanksgiving Day service in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in its branches in many other parts of the world.

From the opening chime to the last strains of the recessional a note of rejoicing prevailed in The Mother Church, expressed not only in the choice of hymns, the Scriptural selections, and the Lesson-Sermon, but likewise in the testimonials by members of the congregation—rejoicing that the availability of health, harmony and salvation through the application of Christian Science is an ever-present fact; that the Science foreseen by the prophets, and preached and practiced by Jesus, is as provable today as it was in the early Christian era, and that the Christ still comes to the human consciousness and uplifts thought to an understanding of man's heritage as a perfect child of God.

As the chimes in the dome of The Mother Church pealed forth the stately measures of "America," followed by several hymns—two of which, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go" and "O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind," were the familiar settings to poems written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy—the church edifice on Falmouth and St. Paul Streets became the nucleus for a Thanksgiving Day gathering of approximately 4000 worshippers.

Course of the Service

At 10:45 a. m., following an organ prelude, the congregation joined, with evident perception of its spiritual import, in singing the opening hymn, "Pleyel," No. 139 in the Christian Science Hymnal, the first line of which reads: "Word of Life, most pure, most strong!" and the service proceeded in the order provided for in the Manual of The Mother Church.

As the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts had been read from the rostrum the night previous, at the regular Wednesday evening meeting, the First Reader read only the proclamation of the President of the United States, wherein Mr. Hoover said, among other things:

"God has greatly blessed us as a Nation in the year now drawing to a close. The earth has yielded an abundant harvest in most parts of our country. The fruits of industry have been of unexampled quantity and value. . . . We should accept these blessings with resolution to devote them to service of Almighty God."

This was followed by a Scriptural selection taken from Neh. 8: 1-3, 8, 10, 12, and Luke 10: 1, 2, 8, 9, 17-20, which concludes with: "Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven."

Join In Silent Prayer

The First Reader then requested the congregation to join in a few moments of silent devotion followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

Hymn No. 86 was then announced and the vast auditorium became filled with the inspiring harmony of Richard C. Trench's poem:

Make channels for the streams of love,
Where they may broadly run;
And love has overflowing streams,
To fill them ev'ry one.

The explanatory note regarding the nature of the Lesson-Sermon and its divine authority was then read, and the First Reader, after announcing the subject as "Thanksgiving," read the Golden Text, taken from the 100th Psalm: "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name."

After this the congregation joined in the responsive reading from Psalm 146: 1-10. Then followed the reading of selections from the Bible and correlative passages from Science and Health, which comprised the sermon, the Scriptural passages being read by the Second Reader, while the selections from the Christian Science textbook, corroborating and explaining the Bible text, were read by the First Reader.

Selected Passages

Among the four sections of selected passages appeared the following from Psalms: 65: 2, 9, 11, 12; 68: 19:

"O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come. Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water: thou preparest them corn, when thou hast so provided for it. Thou crownest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop fatness. They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness: and the little hills rejoice on every side. Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation."

And these declarations found an echo in many of the citations from the Christian Science textbook, read from the desk, of which the following, found on page 15, is typical:

"Christians rejoice in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God. Self-forgetfulness, purity, and affection are constant prayers. Practice not profession, understanding not belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence and they assuredly call down infinite blessings."

The soloist's selection, which followed, was composed by Kurstiner and entitled "Praise," and then the First Reader announced that for 25 minutes the service would be open to such Christian Scientists as desired to express, in testimonies not exceeding one minute's duration, appropriate sentiments of thanksgiving for benefits following the application of Christian Science.

Thirty-two Give Testimony

A sense of the universality of Christian Science, its agency as an influence in hastening the realization of the brotherhood of man, and its value in bringing amity to world affairs, appeared to predominate the remarks of the 32 speakers whose testimonies followed in quick succession.

Few of those who testified, however, failed to mention individual benefits which had come to them directly as the result of a right apprehension of God and man in His image and likeness, while nearly all of them expressed especial gratitude for the spiritualization of thought made possible through the study of Christian Science.

One woman spoke of being comforted and healed of grief at the passing of her husband; a man said he had depended on Christian Science to solve all physical difficulties for 25 years; a woman expressed gratitude for the privilege of serving in the prison work of Christian Science.

Another woman told of being brought to Christian Science more than 40 years ago through the healing of her son by its ministrations and of her growing gratitude and recognition of Mrs. Eddy's great work during the intervening years; one told of being healed while at The Christian Science Benevolent Association of a difficulty of long standing; another testified to a renewed perception of the omniscience, omnipotence and omnipresence of God and how this understanding had enabled him to know what to do in the many difficult situations that constantly arose in his daily work.

A man said he had been healed of a so-called incurable disease after the doctors had given him up, another that Christian Science had solved his problems for 25 years, and still another was grateful for the health, harmony and happiness that have followed the study of Christian Science. A man from Berlin expressed thankfulness that he had been able to attend the service, and a woman from Oklahoma spoke of the value of the right understanding of activity in branch church work.

The final hymn was No. 1, "Old Hundred," and the congregation sang with evidence of feeling the words of thanksgiving set to that sonorous melody. Then the Scientific Statement of Being was read from "Science and Health," page 468, and its correlative Scripture, 1 John 3: 1-3, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction from 1 Chronicles 29:11, "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all."

Americans in London Observe Thanksgiving

LONDON (AP)—Three hundred Americans, members of the American Society of London, celebrated Thanksgiving tonight.

Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador, was guest and made the principal address. The society had expected to entertain Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, and Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, but the Prime Minister had a previous engagement and Mr. Kellogg had to leave for Southampton to board the Leviathan, on which he sailed for the United States at midnight.

Thanksgiving in Paris

PARIS (AP)—Americans in Paris celebrated Thanksgiving Day at church services and banquets.

The day began with the reading of President Hoover's proclamation at the Great Madeleine Church by Canon Flynn. Norman Armour, Chargé d'Affairs and almost the entire Embassy staff were present. Among other services were those held in the American Church on the Quay D'Orsay.

Day Observed in Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—The American colonies in Berlin and Frankfort-on-Main observed Thanksgiving Day. In Berlin Jacob Gould Schurman, Ambassador, was guest at the banquet. He read the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Hoover at a morning service in the American church, the Scripture lesson being read by Consul-General Randall.

Canadians Unmoved by U. S. Alien Law

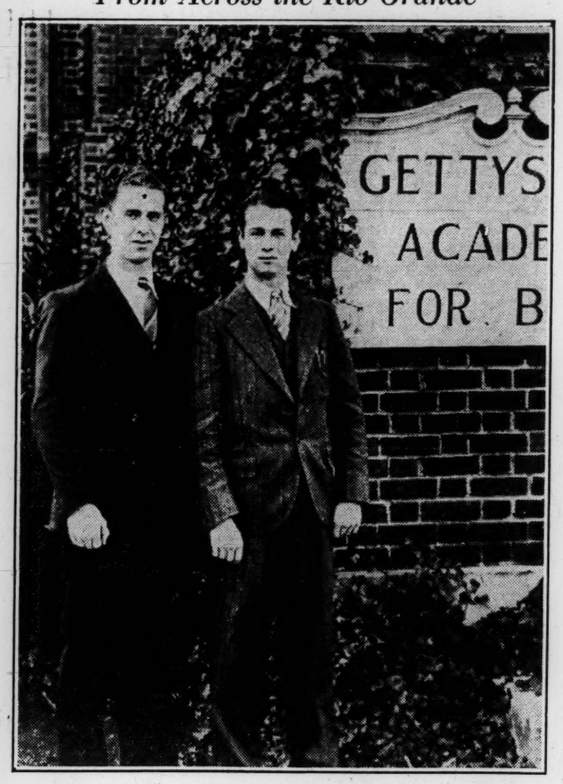
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Though 10,000 Canadians would be hard hit by the proposal before the United States Department of Labor which would compel aliens working in the United States to live in the United States, there is little apprehension here over the suggestion, because it is not believed that the regulation will be put into force.

Two or three times before these border residents have been threatened by developments, and on each occasion their interests have been considered. It is recalled that assurances were given to Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, about a year ago that present arrangements would not be drastically changed.

Completion of the new Ambassador Bridge between Windsor and Detroit is expected to complicate matters. Not only will there be a return of Canadians who have up to now resided in Detroit, but many Americans, who can now reside in Canada much nearer to the business section of Detroit, are expected to take up residence on this side.

From Across the Rio Grande



Wide World

Sons of the President-Elect of Mexico, Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Are Enrolled at Gettysburg Academy, Gettysburg, Pa., and Studying American Customs in Preparation for Diplomatic Positions With the Mexican Government. Fernando and Guillermo (Left to Right in Picture) Appear Well Acclimated Already.

Ortiz Rubio Plans United States Visit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Pascual Ortiz Rubio, president-elect of Mexico, will visit the United States within a few days. The term of Emilio Portes Gil, provisionary president, ends Feb. 5, 1930.

Señor Ortiz Rubio's visit will include a visit to Gettysburg, Pa., where his two sons, Fernando and Guillermo, are attending Gettysburg Academy.

Formal annnouncement of Señor Rubio's intention to visit the United States had been withheld, according to his friends, pending official declaration by Congress that he had been elected. This declaration was made Nov. 28.

He recently established a new pastime for Mexican politicians when on the first Sunday after the election he passed the greater part of the day at the Mexico City Country Club playing golf, having arrived at the club house before 7 a. m.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OPERA FOR BRITAIN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Within six weeks or two months the Imperial League Opera will have secured a full quota of members, Sir Thomas Beecham announced last night. He added that he is, therefore, planning to open a session of opera in Britain next summer.

The League started with the aim of enrolling 120,000 members who would guarantee £60,000 annually for five years in return for a priority of right to seats at special rates. Sir Thomas originally hoped to get the necessary number of subscriptions within a few months, but the task proved harder than was anticipated, and it is now two years since the scheme was first launched.

Snowden Reply Ends War Loan Incident

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has put an end to a "seven days' wonder" by stating in the House of Commons that the Government "has no intention of varying the contractual obligations entered into with holders of Government securities." This statement puts an official stamp upon the fact that Thomas Shaw, War Secretary, spoke only for himself when he startled financial circles here by declaring in the House of Commons that the fact would have to be faced sooner or later of Britain's paying war loan interest on inflated values.

Mr. Snowden has since been bombarded with questions, alike from the opposition, which sees in the incident an opportunity of convincing the Labor Government of designs against the firm structure of British credit and from the Socialist idealists who support Mr. Shaw.

One of the last named, Ben Tillett, Labor member for Salford North, asked bluntly whether the Chancellor would discontinue paying war loan interest "at inflated value." Mr. Snowden replied pointing out that the inflation referred to had been much less than supposed and reminding the questioner that if anything of the kind were done it would not be only the British bourgeoisie that would suffer. "A substantial part of the debt, Mr. Snowden said, is held by the United States Government, government departments, insurance companies, joint stock companies of all kinds, foreigners, friendly societies and trade unions."

The Financial Times, referring to the fall in quotations for British Government securities caused by Mr. Shaw's original remark, adds: "Now that Mr. Snowden has restored order, investors still have losses to contemplate," caused by the War Minister's tactical blunder.

Head of Dutch Shell to Address Oil Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sir Henry Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company, has arrived here on the Homeric of the White Star Line to address the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago Dec. 3.

Sir Henry, whose companies have thrown down the gauntlet to the largest American oil companies in the latter's own territory by inaugurating an extensive system of retail gasoline stations in the East, gave no indication that his arrival would be the signal for a truce in the competitive program.

Sir Henry, whose companies control more than one-tenth of the world's oil output, was reported some months ago to be interested in consolidating Royal Dutch interests with those of American oil companies in competition with the Standard Oil and its subsidiaries.

POWER BOARD TO COMBAT LAG IN ACCOUNTING

Personnel of Other Boards to Work Under Chief of Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government's system of regulating millions of dollars' worth of power sites in the hands of private power companies took a new and unexpected development at a special meeting of the Federal Power Commission, called to consider the subject.

It was decided to call in outside accountants from other departments of the Government to catch up with the four or five-year lag in the commission's work, but at the same time to exercise a centralizing authority over the outside workers by placing them under the authority of William V. King, chief accountant, Federal Power Commission.

Around the accounting practice has centered prolonged controversy which has had repercussions in the hearings before the Federal Trade Commision on alleged public utility propaganda, and on the floor of the Senate where a new communications commission is being urged to supersede both the Federal Power Commission and the Radio Commission.

According to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the new step is taken in recognition of the lack of personnel in the commission's accounting staff. One objection raised to the step has been that outside accountants would be incapable of coping with the intricacies of the subject which will be of advantage to the power companies as against the Government and taxpayers. Mr. Wilbur feels this objection is met by putting Mr. King at the head of the new group with power of selection among the available federal accountants.

At the same time the commission approved issuance of a license to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for a $40,000,000 development on the Mokelumne River in California, which will include construction of a mammoth rock-fill dam, two great generating stations and a lake in the Eldorado national forest. Water released from the reservoir will be utilized for a chain of power plants and later for the $30,000,000 municipal supply and power project of Oakland and other California cities. Finally the water will be used for irrigation in the San Joaquin Valley.

Provincial Premiers Discuss Newsprint

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Following a conference here between Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, it was announced that they did not consider $55 a ton a fair price for newsprint, and that as the bulk of the timber used by newsprint mills came from the crown lands of the provinces, they considered it their duty to see that they obtained a fair return from their forests.

"If Canadian newsprint manufacturers believe that $60 would be a fair price," said Mr. Taschereau, "we do not want to try to dictate prices, for government action of that kind has usually been unsuccessful, but in this case the manufacturers are cutting down the public forests, and the provinces have a right to see the public, the workmen and those who have put money in these enterprises get a fair return."

Asked if the governments proposed to increase the stumpage dues, Mr. Taschereau said: "We can do almost anything, but what we will do is a matter for later decision. The manufacturers are holding conferences; I hope they see things as we do. One feature of the situation I wish to emphasize, if some mills are driven out of business because they cannot get an adequate return, newspaper publishers may find themselves confronted by a big trust which may charge them unduly high prices. It will be well for the newspaper publishers if prices are stabilized. They will then know where they stand."

TARIFF OUTLOOK FOR MANGANESE PLEASES NEVADA

$20 for Duty Would Revive Industry in State Which Has Large Deposits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONAPAH, Nev.—Miners and prospectors of Nevada are jubilant over the outlook for a tariff of 1 cent a pound on manganese. Such a tariff would open up a new and highly profitable mining industry in this State and provide employment for a large number of workmen.

There are three known large deposits of manganese in Nevada, one in Clark County, one in Churchill and one in Pershing County and now, with a prospect of a stabilized market, hundreds of prospectors will flock to the hills in search of other deposits.

Manganese will also play an important part as a by-product of the copper, silver and gold mines, where manganese often occurs in ledges, sometimes of considerable size; heretofore these pockets of "black manganase," as it is called by the miners, have been passed through with no attempt to save the material, now these pockets or ledges will be carefully explored and the ore saved.

Fairmont's Frozen Fresh Strawberries
are on the market

¶ June variety desserts—strawberry shortcakes, strawberry whips, sauces and tarts, find response in those who plan menus.

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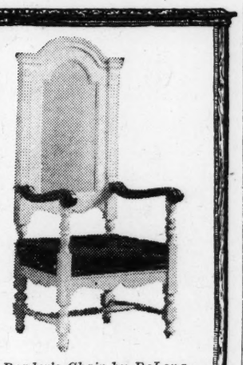

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FOREIGN TRADE SALES SYSTEM IS ANNOUNCED

Irving T. Bush Offers Aid to Middle-Sized Concerns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A reciprocal service, the first of its kind, aimed at further trade expansion between the United States, Europe and Asia, is announced by Irving T. Bush, head of the Bush Terminal here and of Bush House in London. It will be called the Bush Service Corporation, U. S. A. Mr. Bush characterized it as "a giant new unified system" that, by virtue of a complete two-way service, will directly link the American manufacturer with every important distributing center in the vast geographical area extending from the British Isles to Persia, with the exception of Russia, as well as afford the European manufacturer equal distribution facilities in the American market. These facilities have been unavailable to them hitherto, he said.

The new corporation will extend to Europe and Asia the "modern merchandising methods which have revolutionized domestic commerce in the last 10 years," Mr. Bush continued. He characterized the service as designed to meet the needs in the foreign field of the enormous number of American middle-sized manufacturers and shippers unable to afford their own foreign outlets. Such an organization was necessary, he held, to meet the problem of America's rapidly increasing export surplus and as a guarantee for continued expansion of national trade. It will supply every facility from shipment at the American factory to the point of distribution abroad and a sales promotion service in foreign centers such as this class of manufacturers would have on their own account if they could afford them, he added.

Will Speed Service

"The new service, to be known as 'Bush straight-line distribution,'" Mr. Bush continued, "will make shipment of goods between any American city and any European point as simple as shipment between two points in the United States. At the same time, by virtue of a complete two-way service, it will afford the European manufacturer equally accelerated service for distribution of European products to the American market.

"The headquarters and physical center of the system will be the Bush Terminal, covering 200 acres of waterfront in South Brooklyn."

Mr. Bush said that the European Bush Service subsidiaries in every case have been merged with long established local service companies in the countries in which they will operate. He stressed that his scheme provided for a new service, but not a new organization. It links his own organization here, which now employs 35,000 people, with that organized abroad over a period of years by Victor E. Freeman, an American living in London, from his London office. Through the holding company of Lassen & Co. of Basel, Switzerland, Mr. Freeman now controls 54 companies throughout Europe and Asia. Negotiations for the merger have been under way, Mr. Bush said, for more than three years.

Mergers in Prospect

"Thus," he continued, "there is opened up to American manufacturers the combined advantages of modern and efficient American methods and the intimate local knowledge of foreign market conditions and the confidence of local merchants contributed by the affiliated local service organizations, many of which have been in existence for over 100 years.

"Bush Service Corporations will be merged with 54 established local European service companies, serving 86,000 permanent customers, operating approximately 300 offices, being represented in addition by appointed agents in 930 cities and towns, and now handling throughout Europe and the Near East total annual shipments of approximately $500,000,000.

"The international merchandise distribution service is a three-fold service, which places at the disposal of shipper and buyer complete physical, commercial and financial facilities.

Fastest Routing

"In physical facilities, the service will be able to provide, among other things, the fastest or the cheapest routing of merchandise in accordance with requirements.

"In the commercial field, the system will be in position to advise shippers as to the fluctuations of demand in distant markets, to assist shippers in creating demand by introducing products heretofore unknown, and by enabling producers to sell in new markets by creating new trade channels. The service will also assist in selecting reliable and capable agents for far-away producers, thus assisting in the establishment of sales organizations by taking advantage of the intimate knowledge of local conditions and local personalities, Producers, through Bush Service, will be in a position to take advantage of tariff or custom changes and governmental restrictions on exports or imports.

"The financial service to be developed by the system will be based on the broad service principle of assisting the producer to meet the terms of the buyer, or the buyer to meet the terms of the seller, thus fostering the increase of present export and import business and the creation of new business."

Mr. Bush declared that the new service "joins the hands across the sea in the work of two Americans in different hemispheres," and brings to foreign trade new efficiency."

"It marks the first instance in history," he said, "where the railway terminals, steamship pier operating companies, lighterage services, storage warehouses and ancillary commercial and financial service facilities in Europe and America have been linked in a single system to facilitate international commerce."

Movie Magnates Face Anti-Trust Suits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two anti-trust suits, brought under the Clayton Act, have been filed in the Federal Court here by Attorney General William D. Mitchell, naming as the principal defendants Warner Brothers, Inc., and Fox Film Corporation. Acquisition of First National Pictures, Inc., by Warner Brothers, and of Loew's, Inc., by Fox are the basis of the actions.

Recently Fox was reported to have sold a large block of First National to Warner Brothers, thus clearing the way for the proposed merger of Warner Brothers with Paramount. The purchase of Loew's, Inc., by Fox last February gave the latter control of the film producing company of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and altogether the Fox interests now control 40 per cent of the motion picture production in the United States, the Government complaint sets forth.

The complaint against Warner Brothers states that they control 25 per cent of the motion picture industry's product and have large theater holdings in many parts of the country.

SHORT WEEK HAILED BY DIAMOND TRADE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—I. Asscher, the director of the world-famous Asscher diamond cutting and polishing factory in Amsterdam, stated he thought the safety measure adopted for the diamond industry of working one month for half time only would also affect favorably the market for polished stones. The measure will be strictly enforced.

Mr. Asscher said there were already signs that the general situation would probably improve considerably in January. The half-time period will be in force from Dec. 8 to Jan. 4.

TURN OF SOUTH TO TWO PARTIES CALLED BENEFIT

End of Factionalism and Voting by Tradition Expected to Result

By CULLEN B. GOSNELL
Director, Institute of Citizenship, Emory University

In the presidential election of 1928 the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Florida went Republican for the first time in history. In Alabama and Georgia the vote was very close. Although the writer is a strong Democrat, he believes this breakover in the southern states will prove of great benefit in the future.

Ever since the war between the states most of the southern states have been solidly Democratic. Tennessee broke over for the first time in 1920, but this was the only exception until 1928. The break-over of 1928 is likely to have a great effect on state politics in the future; it will spell the doom of the one party system in many states.

The southern states need a second party—a party which is well organized and can compete for local and state offices. Whether this second party can be the Republican Party is somewhat doubtful because Democratic politicians are eternally talking about "white supremacy" and this sort of talk is a vote-getter.

Liberal Party Proposed

It might be desirable to form a progressive party in the southern states. Many people of a liberal trend of thought would gladly welcome such a party. A large number of educated voters are tired of the factionalism which prevails in several states today. Bitter factionalism has existed in South Carolina and Georgia for years. Under these circumstances, the voter is asked to vote on personalities rather than issues.

A two-party system will help to do away with factionalism and it will have a wholesome effect on politics generally. It should mean better men for all offices and the putting forward of more progressive issues.

Factionalism in Georgia has held progress in check for years. Highway development has been retarded because of a sharp contest between the present Governor and the former highway commissioner. Two years ago business in the Georgia Legislature was tied up because the Senate would not confirm the new appointee of the Governor to the highway post.

Much needed legislation was sidetracked and failed to get through on account of this controversy. However, according to newspaper reports, the factions have now "buried the hatchet" and things seem to be running more smoothly.

Defections in Several States

There has been a great defection from the Democratic ranks in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. And this defection is not regarded as only a temporary one.

There are several factors which are responsible for the change in allegiance of voters. Perhaps above every other element in importance is the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial basis in the economic life of the section. Particularly is this true of the Piedmont area which embraces parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The Piedmont is a fine manufacturing section with abundant waterfall and hence cheap power.

As manufacturing progresses in these states, there will be a greater demand for protection. This will mean that either the Democratic Party must give up its advocacy of a low tariff (which it is doing already to some extent) or else many people will become Republican. Whether this change in allegiance will affect the laboring man is somewhat problematical, at present, but it will affect him in the long run.

South to Remain Dry

The South is dry and will remain dry. If the Democratic Party continues to favor modification of the Volstead Act, then the widespread defection of 1928 will be permanent. It may even grow worse. This factor has played a big part in the break-up of the old party organization in several states, notably Virginia. The Southern people are church people and the churches have been waging a strong crusade against liquor.

Education is playing a large part in party alignment and this a more hopeful sign. Many voters are no longer swayed by tradition—they are not content to remain Democrats just because their fathers before them were Democrats. They are studying the issues and are becoming more independent in their voting. This means progress for this great section.

The coming of woman into politics is a most important factor in the transformation from the one-party system. It is perhaps true that moral considerations affect them more than they affect men.

A larger percentage of the women really were conscientious in voting for Herbert Hoover in 1928—i. e. prohibition was not a "blind" that led them to cast their ballots for the Republican nominee, but they really believed that Mr. Hoover would do more for the cause of prohibition than would Alfred E. Smith. Women are an uncertain element in politics; they are not tied down like men and are more likely to vote as they see fit. This means more independent voters in the future.

Sectionalism Disappearing

Another element which must be reckoned with in party changes in the South is the fact that the whole country is becoming more homogeneous. Sectionalism is gradually disappearing. Good proof of this is given when one turns to the platforms of the two great parties for the last several years.

Both have planks favoring protective tariff; both deal with the farm problem in about the same way; and both take the same stand in international affairs, with few exceptions. The Great War is largely responsible for this coming together of the sections. Men from all parts of the country mingled freely together and came to know each other better.

On the whole, the prospects for a two-party system in most of the southern states look very bright at present. It will probably take a long time to bring this about in South Carolina, where the voter in the Democratic primary is required to take an oath that he will support the nominees of the party in the general election; but in Florida, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee the system is growing. This growth is in keeping with the spirit of progress which prevails throughout the whole South.

Buenos Aires Flight May Be Quickened

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The success of the French mails now reaching Buenos Aires in seven days, thanks to the use of airplane service to Casablanca, led to an interesting trial flight being projected by Lieutenant-Colonel Larreborges, Uruguayan, and the French captain, Leon Challe, who propose to hop off from Seville, flying down the African coast to Dakar, thence straight across the Atlantic to Brazil. They hope thereby to prove the possibility of reducing the time from seven to five days. The aviators are waiting for a clear moon in order to fly at night.

Gorilla Genus Reduced to One Species in Monograph by Harvard Zoologist

The gorilla has but one species of two subspecies, and not 15 or more, as natural scientists previously believed, declares Harold J. Coolidge Jr. '27, assistant curator of mammals at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, after the first exhaustive study ever made of most of the material now available on the subject throughout the world. His findings are set forth in a monograph just published by the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard under the title "A Revision of the Genus Gorilla."

As leader of the Indo-China division of the Kelley-Roosevelts-Field Museum Expedition which returned from Indo-China in the fall of this year, Mr. Coolidge came into prominence in the press. As a member of the Harvard African Expedition led by Dr. Strong in 1927, he was enabled to study the gorilla at first hand, in the mountains of Eastern Belgian Congo. Since that time, through study in the museums of several countries, he has had access to the major part of the material available throughout the world upon the subject.

Mr. Coolidge's monograph is remarkable not only because he reduces the genus gorilla to one species, but because he has differentiated two specific subspecies, the "mountain" and the "coast" gorillas. To his study he appends a map which limits the area within which gorillas are to be found in Africa to not more than 40,000 square miles out of 11,500,000 square miles in the entire continent, or three-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire area.

It is a feature of the work which is bound to interest laymen, because it shows for the first time how narrow are the areas within which all the gorillas in the world, outside of zoos, are confined. The map also raises a problem for natural scientists in the difficulty of explaining why the gorilla should not be found elsewhere, and also why a forest belt 750 miles wide should separate the homes of the two known subspecies.

Quaker Father's Advice Read in Address by Business Leader

"Let the Eternal Rule of Right Be Thy Guide," Was Counsel Offered in Letter to William Butterworth

While William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, was addressing the student body of Boston University at a recent meeting, he drew from his pocket a little wallet, such as men use to carry papers of more than ordinary value. Not stocks and bonds. But papers which record the great things men, in their times, have said. And Mr. Butterworth said this was a letter written and given to him many years ago by his father, who was a Quaker.

The younger Butterworth was returning to college for his sophomore year. The elder had, perhaps, in his own time, read the letter and savored its deep meanings. And, since it seemed to have more of wisdom in it than many men find themselves able to put into letters to their sons, Butterworth junior had cherished it because it had seemed to him, as Butterworth senior handed it to him, to say all the things that it was apparent the father would say, of counsel and advice, if he could find the words.

And because the letter need not be merely a letter which a man can hand to his son, but contains wise words for everyone, Everett B. Lord, dean of Boston University, had a copy made of it, and it is herewith reproduced:

"My Dear Son: Thee is about to return to college to renew thy studies, but will realize, if thee lives, in after life, the great love I have for thee, and the anxiety I feel for thy welfare.

"My son, in all things let the eternal rule of right be thy guide. Do nothing that thy conscience does not approve. In all thy dealings with thy fellow men act honorably. As thy grandmother would say, 'Stick to the right.' It is a mere matter of policy, the best, since truth and right are of God and hence eternal, while error and wrong are of a day and must perish from the earth.

"Maintain thy noble stand in regard to intoxicating liquors. 'Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing,' nor 'look upon the wine when it is red and giveth its color to the cup,' for at last 'it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.'

"These are golden hours and are fleeing fast. Improve each one. Let thy language in conversation be chaste and elegant. Avoid saying anything that will wound the feelings of another. Seek to fill thy mind not only withthe knowledge of textbooks, but with general useful knowledge as well.

"'Remember thy creator in the days of thy youth, when the evil days come not and the hour draweth not nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.' 'Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord they God giveth thee.' Keep thy mind clean and sweet. 'Cultivate ennobling thoughts, and emulate the example of the good.

"Be economical without parsimony. Remember, there can be no storing without saving, and wise economy is the true source of benevolence. Study philosophy as much as possible. Cultivate habits of thoughtfulness. Let thy conversation be characterized by gravity. Levity compromises dignity, and connects one with the vulgar throng, while true dignity commands respect. Remember a man is known by his associates. Leave a companion who urges thee into evil associations or compromising places. Go nowhere thee would hesitate to take thy father or brother.

"Keep a journal. It will be a record of thy progress in study and mental growth, and besides it will accustom thee to writing thy thoughts and to describing events. Do not fail to write frequently to thy mother and sister. Thee should correspond regularly with thy sister. It would, if rightly conducted, tend to your mental and moral improvement.

"Seek to practice, at least, experimentally, what thee learns. I will procure an electrical outfit for thee so thee may increase thy knowledge of the science by experiments as well as by study. Get on as fast as thee can in thy studies, as I need thee very much to assist me in business. Be careful of thy health. . . .

"One thing more. Don't fail to write regularly to thy brother, Ben. It does him an immense amount of good. Write also to Frank and encourage him. Once more. Be a good and worthy boy. In all things so live that when thee lies down at night no stinging conscience will disturb thy sleep. May the Father of us all keep thee and guide thy footsteps in the way of light and truth, and in good health bring thee again to thy home."

International Wool Experts Urge Unity

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRADFORD, Eng.—A two days' international conference on wool textiles was opened in Bradford with 89 delegates representing Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium, Hungary and the International Chamber of Commerce.

The main aim of the meetings is to constitute an international wool federation on a permanent basis, the preliminary negotiations about which were held in Paris last February. In the course of the discussions which were carried on in three languages, English, French and German, a resolution was passed declaring that "the duration of credits previously given for longer periods shall not exceed six months from the date of the invoice. The first period of not more than three months may be an open credit."

The resolution applies to wool tops, noil waste and yarns, and comes into force on July 1, 1930. The proposer said that he brought the motion forward because the "granting of extreme credits made it difficult to arrive at any proper estimate of a customer's financial standing."

The Belgian and Italian delegates raised the question of the standardizing of wool designations, and it was decided that, as the United States and Great Britain had already come to an arrangement on this subject, continental countries should first try to agree between themselves and then the continental and Anglo-American designations should be brought into line.

The Czechoslovak delegate proposed an international unit of weight, the absence of which he said was a great hindrance to trade. The conference agreed in the main to the standards desired by Czechoslovakia, but as the subject is very technical it was referred to an expert committee.

Douglas Hamilton, president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, who presided at the conference, welcomed the delegates in five languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish and English.

Mussolini Is Averse to 'Stupid Eulogies'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Fascist Parliament has opened for a three weeks' session, during which an immense amount of legislation will be gone through, the most important bills being that on the new council corporations and the Fascist Grand Council.

The meeting was marked by an imposing demonstration of loyalty toward the House of Savoy, occasioned by the Speaker's formal announcement of the Prince of Piedmont's betrothal.

In presenting the several bills for examination by parliamentary commissions, Benito Mussolini, the Premier, told deputies he expected a full objective and intelligent discussion and warned the deputies not to indulge in stupid eulogies which the Government disdained. The Chamber then began a debate on the new traffic code.

BIG DAIRY COMPANIES ANNOUNCE MERGER

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidation of Foremost Dairy Products, Inc., and the Southwest Dairy Products Company, has been arranged at a meeting of the directors of both companies.

J. C. Penney, head of the chain store system bearing his name, who was one of the founders of the Foremost Company, will continue as chairman of the board of the consolidated organization. The merger will be arranged through an exchange of stock.

LABOR HEAD OUT ON BAIL

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Joseph Harrison, Passaic, N. J., National Textile Workers' Union organizer, under sentence of 17 to 20 years in prison, has been released from the county jail on $5000 cash bond pending appeal. With five other union leaders and members he was convicted in October of the murder of O. F. Aderholt, chief of police of Gastonia, during a strike disturbance.

Bulgarians Mourn Neuilly Anniversary

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—November 29 is a day of mourning for all Bulgaria, since it is the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Neuilly. Black flags flew from many houses and some papers appeared with black borders, and though all outdoor demonstrations were strictly prohibited by the Government, indoor meetings were held in every city and resolutions adopted demanding the revision of the treaty. Rarely has the Bulgarian Nation been so completely united as on this matter. Socialists and Army officers, artisans and bankers, peasants and industrialists all insisting on the revision of the treaty.

Zornitsa, a weekly organ of an evangelical society known for its moderate and conciliatory attitude, publishes a special article on the Neuilly Treaty by Dimiter Mischeff, former secretary of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church and one of the most distinguished of Bulgarian peace advocates. Mr. Mischeff writes that the treaty is the most unjust and cruel of all those imposed by the victors, making the very existence of Bulgaria problematical.

HOTEL MODELS TO BE MADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In order that the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in Park Avenue between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, will be as near perfect in every detail as the best designers can make it, the company has just leased a floor space covering 6500 feet in East Forty-fifth Street, where small scale models will be worked out of practically every important unit of the hotel.

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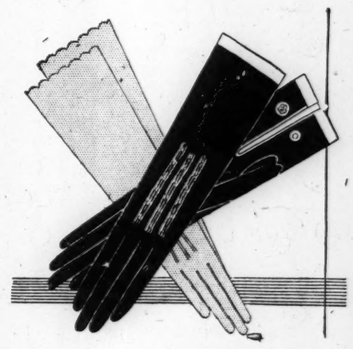
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BOSTON COMMON SHOWS VALUE OF PUBLIC RESERVE

Workers for More Spaces for People's Use, Point to Its Advantages

A movement for extended recreational facilities is now afoot in Massachusetts. This is the fourth in a series of five articles dealing with different phases of the project.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Those engaged in surveying the field for wider recreational advantages in Massachusetts have only to stand on the steps of the State House to find both justification and precedent for their activities, for just across the street the wide stretch of Boston Common presents a constant reminder that here in their midst is the earlier public preserve, devoted to outdoor recreation in the territory of the United States.

Were this insufficient, they have only to turn to the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and there they would find the records of the establishment of the earliest public park areas in the United States, for by a decree of 1641 the colonists provided that the "Great Ponds" of New England—bodies of fresh water more than 10 acres in extent—"should be forever open to the public." According to a recent judicial opinion, these Great Ponds are still "free to all persons, so far as they do not interfere with the reasonable use of the ponds by others, or with the public rights."

Hence a tradition of far-sightedness is maintained by the Governor's Committee on Needs and Uses of Open Spaces when a portion of its latest report is made to read:

"Irrespective of the material side, as trustees of posterity we should plan for the future, and it is our duty to make it possible for generations to come to enjoy outdoor recreation."

Acquisitions Recommended

It is to this end that the committee, following a general survey of the present uses of all the lands in the State, their accessibility and potential value for various purposes, has recommended—in addition to the forests and beaches dealt with in previous articles in this series—the acquisition of 13 state parks, 10 wildlife sanctuaries and two extensive foot trails. Specifically, these are:

State parks—Tri-State Park, including Bash-Bish Falls and Sage's Ravine, in the southwestern corner of the State, to be opened in proposed co-operation with New York and Connecticut; land adjoining the highway at Jacob's Ladder, in the Berkshires: Westfield River Gorge on Middle Branch, in Hampshire County; Windsor Jambs, near the Bryant Reservation; land adjoining the upper part of the Mohawk Trail, near North Adams; the gorge of the Upper Deerfield Valley; the Holyoke Range, near Northampton; Doane's Falls, Royalston; Mount Watatic; Willard Brook, Ashby and Townsend; a part of Lake Chaubunagungamaug; an expansion of Rocky Narrows on the Charles River, and Dogtown Common, Gloucester.

Wild Life Sanctuaries—Boxford Reservation, enlarged; Plum Island, southern portion, and marshes; Fowl Meadows, Bedford and Concord; Sudbury Meadows; Upper Neponset Meadows and Purgatory Swamp; Barnstable Neck and marshes and Shootflying Hill; Pilgrim Lake, Truro; Monomoy Island; part, and Nantucket Moor.

Foot Trails—Appalachian through trail, across the western portion of the State from Connecticut to Vermont, and the Wachusetts-Watatic Trail, connecting the two mountains and continuing into New Hampshire.

Definite Attraction in Each

It is pointed out by the committee that while some of the above areas are of no especial scenic value, each of them has some definite attraction. For those who would escape the sound of the ubiquitous automobile horn, for instance, the Tri-State Park in the heart of one of the few remaining unspoiled wildernesses of the commonwealth, with Mount Everett dominating a scene of wild grandeur, would offer the seclusion of untrodden spaces; for those whose idea of exercise is inseparable from a steering wheel, convenient roadside camping spots on the Mohawk Trail or Jacob's Ladder would furnish gratifying relaxation; the canoeist would find an ideal objective at Rocky Narrows on the Charles; the hiker might test his seven-league boots on the Appalachian or Wachusett-Watatic trails; the bird and animal lover would naturally turn to the wild life sanctuaries, while the geologist, or historian either, for that matter, could hardly fail to be entranced by the unique rocky rubble of Dogtown Common, where an occasional crumbling cellar, in the midst of a great terminal moraine marks the site of some dwelling dating back to the settlement that existed here as early as 1630.

In studying the proposed open spaces the committee has had the co-operation of several groups, including the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Boston Society of Landscape Artists, Federation of Bird Clubs of New England, Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, the New England Council, Playground and Recreational Association of America, Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, Associated Committees for Wild Life Conservation, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Massachusetts Forestry Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Massachusetts Civic League and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Wide Choice Is Offered

With such a wide variety of interests represented it was felt the selection of public recreational areas would offer a diversity of attractions. Particularly in those spaces classified as public wilderness areas is this noticeable. These are of two classes, general and special. The general class comprises those spaces offering an extensive primeval environment, such for instance, as the slopes of Mount Greylock. The special class is composed of spaces dedicated to outdoor "laboratories" or "museums" suitable for specific study of the processes of nature, particularly as regards wild plant and animal life and geologic features.

The public trails of wilderness paths have been planned largely with the advice of the Appalachian Mountain Club representatives. The purpose of these trails are to make accessible wild lands without taming them. In respect to them the committee's report says:

"Public trails today require public rights of way. The State of Massachusetts already has a law for acquiring rights of way for public footpaths, and has already organized one such trail. Rights of way wherever possible should embrace a strip 100 feet or more on each side of the line of path. The wilderness path is merely a long narrow wilderness area; it need not always be publicly owned, in fee, but at least a public easement should be obtained. Its idea is to make lands accessible rather than to possess them; it seeks distance rather than acreage."

Since many of the plans being considered by the groups interested in extending Massachusetts open spaces involve co-operation with adjoining states there is a movement afoot to expand the scope of the surveys beyond the Commonwealth and establish interconnection throughout New England of national and state forests, state parks and interstate foot and horse trails.

The committee is also recommending—and a bill to that purpose is now before the Legislature—that a division of parks be added to the Department of Conservation to facilitate the joint administration of areas now under various agencies; while, to speed the acquisition of such open spaces as it has indicated, it proposes that the State shall be given authority to take reservations through the right of eminent domain.

Need for Simpler Customs Explained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover received the delegates to the Pan-American Commission on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities at the White House at the conclusion of the plenary session at which the "final act" was signed.

Dr. Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, told the delegates at the final session that the simplifying of customs house procedure "is one of the most vitally necessary steps at this particular stage in inter-American trade.

"Commerce in these days," he stated, "must move with greatly accelerated speed if it is to keep up with the new tempo of industry, of advancing living standards, and of the general changing habits of thought and action throughout the world. And so it is that these necessary formalities should, in the interest of lubricating the wheels of trade, be reduced to an absolute minimum."

Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama, speaking on behalf of the delegates, declared that "commerce is the material and fruitful tie that binds nations and civilizations," adding that "if the propositions which we have had in view are realized, the delegates may feel the satisfaction of having made a new contribution to the development of closer relations between the countries of the continent.

"To remove barriers, eliminate obstacles, abolish unnecessary restrictions, simplify procedure, and standardize practices, are the duties of every efficient and civilized government," he said.

ALIEN RESIDENCE RULE UNDER CONSIDERATION

WASHINGTON (AP)—A regulation to compel aliens working in the United States to reside in this country instead of in Canada or Mexico, is under consideration by the Labor Department. The proposed regulation would impose a $10 visa and an $8 head tax on each alien for every trip made into the United States from either Canada or Mexico.

It would affect several thousand aliens along the Canadian and Mexican borders who are employed in the United States, but who live with their families in Canada or Mexico, where living conditions are said to be cheaper. It was said at the Labor Department that in the Detroit area alone 6736 aliens admitted to the United States have gone back to Canada to establish their residence.

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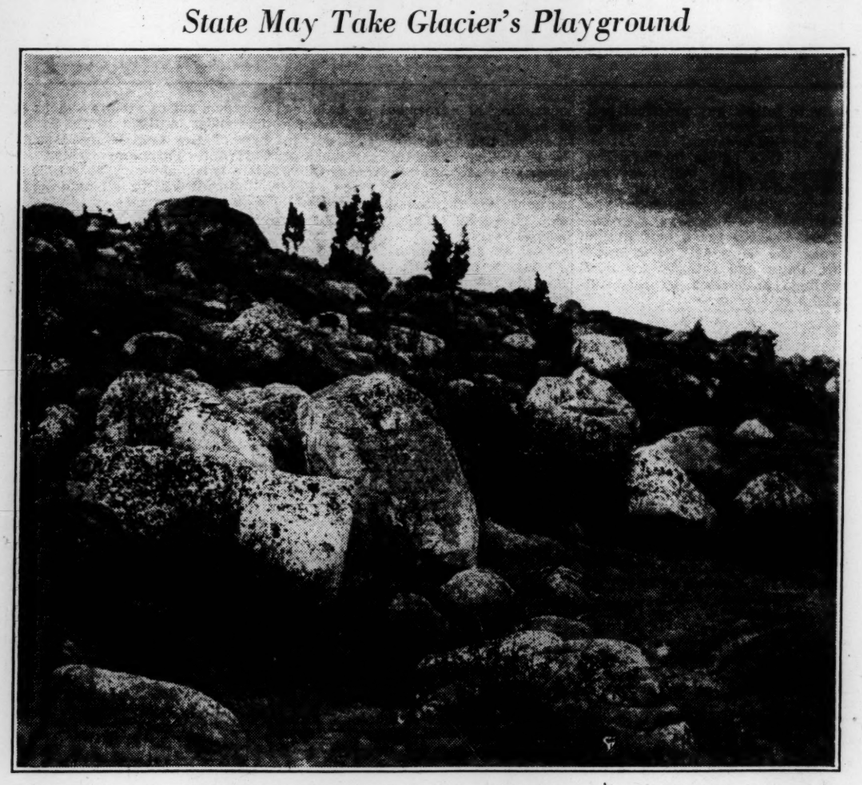

Dogtown Common, Gloucester, Where the Great American Glacier Which Covered Canada Thousands of Years Ago Deposited Its Rocky Passengers, and Made a Weird Setting for a Gypsy-Like Community Which Squatted Here for a Time Following the Revolutionary Period. The Area Is Being Considered as a State Reservation.

NEW YORK MAY BUY PRESIDENTIAL YACHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mayor Walker has announced that he is in favor of this city acquiring the presidential yacht Mayflower, provided the estimate that its annual cost to the city would not exceed $30,000 is accurate. This compared favorably, he said, with the cost of the upkeep of the tug Macom, New York's present reception vessel.

The uses to which the yacht might be put by the city in welcoming notables to New York Harbor would not include elaborate and expensive diplomatic ceremonies, such as made the annual maintenance of the yacht for presidential use total $300,000, he said.

CONGRESS AGAIN TO MAKE ISSUE OF PROHIBITION

Wets Threaten Law With New Bills—Drys Ask More Penalties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Prohibition, particularly issues arising out of its enforcement, confronts with undiminished zeal on the part of its adherents and opponents the regular session of Congress which convenes on Dec. 2.

The fact that next year is a national, state and congressional election period, that both sides of the question have important legislative projects involving the enforcement of the law, and that the wets have extended their opposition organization and activities makes the subject a major issue.

There will be offered, of course, the usual flood of repeal bills by members from wet urban districts. Every session sees a stream of such measures; they are presented solely for home consumption and mean nothing at all in a serious legislative sense.

They are shunted to various committees, where they are promptly forgotten, with the hearty approval of their authors. It is part of the paraphernalia of politics and is so frankly recognized here. Up until the last few years such gestures constituted the major part of the wet attack in Congress.

More Than Gestures

But for several years anti-prohibition operations have consisted of more than mere political gestures. Behind the barrage of impossible repeal bills have appeared certain proposals which struck at vulnerable places in the enforcement machinery. These measures are serious and real dangers to prohibtion, even though the force of their immediate attack is not along the line of complete repeal.

Certain changes in leadership and clashes over high place among the heads of dry organizations, coupled with an ever-increasing vociferousness and activity on the part of the wets in all directions, have operated to lend seeming vigor and mounting strength to their demands. So far on every test in either the Senate or the House the dry viewpoint has triumphed overwhelmingly; but the fact must not be overlooked that wet maneuvers have greatly improved in technique and astuteness and enormously expanded in volume and pressure.

An example of the wet legislation that is to the fore is a measure being sponsored by Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.), Representative from California. Mrs. Kahn's bill would make the Federal Government responsible for $25,000 damages to victims of dry agents' gunfire. A bill of a similar nature is being sponsored by Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, who is seeking the payment of $25,000 to the heirs of Jacob Hanson of Niagara Falls, who was killed in 1928 by American patrol officers along the Canadian border.

Drys Also Have Bill

Countering the Kahn bill is that backed by the drys making the purchaser as well as the seller of liquor guilty in the same degree of violation of the law. This measure is offered by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, one of the authors of the Eighteenth Amendment, and has the support of the Anti-Saloon League and the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

Both the Kahn bill and the Sheppard measure are certain to bestir the most vigorous kind of opposition, the first on the part of the drys and the latter on the part of the wets. The contest on the Sheppard bill promises to be particularly interesting as some independent dry members who are distinguished attorneys hold that the proposal is unconstitutional. Should the bill become a law, it would be certain to be taken to the Supreme Court for a test.

Two other proposals involving enforcement are forthcoming, and each is certain to attract nation-wide attention. From the President will come a measure designed to reorganize the federal prohibition administration by transferring the prohibition bureau from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. From the Democratic side, William J. Harris, Senator from Georgia, will renew his bill to increase by many millions above that recommended by the budget the annual prohibition enforcement appropriation.

Both these appropriations have already been before Congress. Mr. Harris's proposal, after extended debate in the Senate, was approved there over the determined opposition of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury. The House, however, reduced the appropriation and the Senate finally accepted the compromise.

JAPANESE MINISTER PASSES ON

TOKYO (AP)—Sadao Saburi, Japanese Minister to China, shot and killed himself at Miyanoshita, a fashionable mountain resort 45 miles southwest of Tokyo. Mr. Saburi had recently returned to Japan to discuss forthcoming negotiations between his country and the government to which he was accredited. He was considered among the most brilliant members of the Japanese foreign service. He once was Chargé d'Affairs in Washington and later at London.

History of Past Ages Unfolds by Study of the Ocean's Floor

Silt From Bottom of Pacific Tells Secrets by Meteoric Dust and Bony Structure of Fauna of Primeval Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Valuable natural scientific and economic findings are expected from research in the laboratory of Dr. H. Richard Seiwell, curator of oceanography and invertebrates, Buffalo Museum of Science.

Dr. Seiwell is engaged in examining and classifying age-old silt from the ocean bottom collected while he was on the yacht Carnegie, sent out by the Carnegie Institution of Washington on a magnetic survey of the world.

Dr. Seiwell was the oceanographer of the party, the other six material scientists aboard the Carnegie being engaged in the magnetic survey. Thus, though the rest of the party is still abroad on the high seas, he has returned to Buffalo to work up his data.

Dr. Seiwell passed more than a year aboard the Carnegie, collecting from the floor of the Pacific Ocean materials that had been accumulating there for thousands of years. The region embraced in the survey had not been studied before. It extends from the equator to the edge of the antarctic ice field, and on the east and west from the coast of South America to the middle of the South Sea islands.

The samples were brought up, by a difficult and complicated process, in half pound lots. It took from four to six hours to get a sample, and about one lot in four never reached the surface.

"In the greatest depth of the ocean, fragments of other worlds are found," Dr. Seiwell said. "Outside the earth's atmosphere, planets and meteors are continually clashing, and as they clash, particles are broken loose A great many of these particles settle on the earth, but their identity is obscured in dust. In the deep parts of the ocean, where there is nothing else to interfere, they may be collected in quantities sufficient to be studied."

These extraterrestrial particles and the skeletons of the microscopic animals which form the other constituent of the ocean bottom are being examined and classified, for the first time, by Dr. Seiwell.

"Scientific interest lies in measuring the thickness of these deposits in order to make computations as to the age of the earth," Dr. Seiwell continued. "A commercial aspect is that which concerns telegraph companies. They wish to learn how fast the matter accumulates, in order that they may avoid laying cables in regions where the accumulations will cover them in time."

Dr. Siewell also made studies of the variations in temperature at different points, from surface to bottom, of what the salt content of the water was, of the distribution of certain chemical elements, and took microscopic samples of ocean life down to a depth of 500 feet.

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WHEN the earnest young James Coward first started in for himself in a tiny shop on Greenwich Street more than six decades ago, he had no noble purposes, no great ambitions to become a captain of industry.

He had only a homely ideal . . . to be the kind of shoemaker who turned out better, more comfortable shoes than could be found anywhere else, and to offer them at the fairest possible price.

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Governors and Mayors Back President Hoover's Move to Speed Up Public Works

(Continued from Page 1)

ate future in the history of the State, consisting of a new $5,000,000 state office building and a like amount to be spent for a welfare and educational building, insuring employment of hundreds of men and the purchase of enormous quantities of material.

I have issued a call for the convening of every county commissioner and county surveyor in the State to meet with the highway director on Dec. 5 to consider plans for continuing local road building programs in conjunction with the State Highway Department.

I also have asked mayors of the cities and villages of the State to give personal attention to plans for early letting of public work projects which come under their jurisdiction, and to advise me at once as to the amount of work contemplated in each city and village during 1930 and the first six months thereof.

MONTANA

By Gov. John E. Erickson

Montana will co-operate to the utmost in an endeavor to avert economic and industrial disaster. While public work in the State may be somewhat limited, yet we plan during the next year to spend about $6,000,000 in construction and maintenance of highways and bridges. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways have pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission applications for construction of new railway lines calling for the expenditure of about $15,000,000.

If the Federal Power Commission consents, the Montana Power Company will expend about $10,000,000 in construction of a power plant at Flathead Lake. A large power plant at Great Falls will be completed next year.

Indications are that the present prosperous condition of the mining industry in the State will continue and that there will be increased production in oil and minerals. Industrial conditions will reflect the increased prosperity of the farmer if the Federal Farm Board is able to solve present marketing problems.

MINNESOTA

By Gov. Theodore Christianson

Minnesota will co-operate to the extent of spending all the monise heretofore made available by the Legislature for public works. That is all that we can do now, for we do not have another legislative session until 1931.

I would suggest that more can be accomplished toward stabilization of prosperity by stimulating the farmer's buying power, which has been impaired by eight years of agricultural depression. President Hoover would have the support of the middle West solidly behind him in a demand upon Congress, in his forthcoming message, for immediate consideration and prompt passage of a tariff bill that would place agriculture on a parity with industry.

TENNESSEE

By Gov. Henry H. Horton

I am in complete sympathy with Mr. Hoover in his business stabilization movement and intend to do all in my power to minimize unemployment and keep industry running full steam ahead during the coming winter months. In my opinion 1930 will find Tennessee labor well employed and factories operating at full capacity and our people generally happy.

When the Tennessee Legislature meets in extra session Dec. 2, it is my purpose to recommend an extensive program for new highway construction and also to urge state aid in the building of needed public structures. By undertaking this work at the present, we can provide means of keeping the State's labor gainfully and happily employed. Also it will benefit the State to take advantage of the low construction costs now prevailing.

I am asking the extra Legislature to authorize an additional $10,000,000 in short term notes for highway construction in 1930. This additional sum will supplement the $12,500,000 authorized, in addition to the gasoline tax, license tax and such incomes for the highway department, thereby giving Tennessee funds sufficient to bring the state system of highways to rapid completion.

An increase in federal aid funds from $75,000,000 to $125,000,000 a year would materially aid in the State's highway plans as well as promote better economic conditions in Tennessee.

MICHIGAN

By Gov. Fred W. Green

The State of Michigan will gladly and quickly respond to President Hoover's request to help give strength to the present economic situation. Our last Legislature provided for a large institutional program and we are proceeding with all possible haste on this work.

The Highway Department program for next year is being advanced to include work early in the year on all projects possible. The Conservation Department is asking for immediate action on sewage disposal plants, the construction of which has been contemplated for 1930.

Co-operation in carrying on the President's program has been requested and is confidently expected from the mayors of all cities and all county authorities.

NEBRASKA

By Gov. Arthur J. Weaver

I regard President Hoover's program for speeding up public work in time of unemployment as sound and commendable. I shall be pleased to co-operate in every way possible. The following State expenditures will be made by Nebraska: State buildings, $2,000,000. From the source of gasoline tax and license fees, State and county will expend $12,000,000 for road construction and maintenance. This will be supplemented by $2,500,000 federal aid.

The entire road program in the Nation would be aided and I believe it would meet the approval of the people if federal aid was materially increased.

NEW MEXICO

By Gov. R. C. Dillon

I am highly gratified to be able to say that citizens of New Mexico confidently look forward to an unusually prosperous year in 1930.

During the year now closing we have had abundant rains putting our ranges in good condition for agricultural crops. Our live stock industry has experienced the most successful season in its history this year and anticipates a higher level of success in 1930. Our copper and coal mines are working steadily. Our oil fields are being developed.

We are putting on a road program in 1930 at a cost of $5,300,000. This program will be carried to completion before the close of that year.

The Rio Grande Conservancy District will begin a $10,000,000 project for drainage, flood control and irrigation in the Rio Grande valley. The Federal Government has appropriated money for a Marine hospital, a postoffice and a federal building in this State at a total cost of over $2,000,000 and from best information available we believe this federal building program will be put through in 1930.

INDIANA

By Gov. Harry G. Leslie

Indiana will enter into President Hoover's program with strongest sympathy and support. I shall urge that Indiana join the nation-wide movement to speed ahead, judiciously, with all contemplated public improvements in the next few months. The President's action is both wise and timely.

Our effort to aid labor and industry will include the promotion of a 500-mile hard surface road building project for 1930 which will cost $20,000,000. Contracts for this work will be let as early in the year as possible. Many of our state institutions have important building programs for the year. Construction in the state parks will be moved ahead of the regular season.

In every way I am in hearty accord with the President's suggestions and Indiana will be found to be co-operating to the fullest extent.

NORTH DAKOTA

By Gov. George F. Shafer

All public officials in North Dakota will be glad to co-operate in making President Hoover's business stabilization program effective. The State is planning a maximum highway construction program for 1930 and a substantial public building program is also in progress for both the State and municipalities. An increase in the federal aid funds for the construction of highways in this State would be necessary to expand our construction program beyond present plans and capacity. I would urge a substantial increase in such appropriation.

I do not believe that business and employment conditions in North Dakota at this time warrant an appeal to county and municipal branches of the Government to launch new building projects immediately for that purpose alone. Details of the manner in which the State will co-operate with the Federal Government in helping to stabilize business and employment have not been worked out, but the State and local governments are ready to follow any practical and concrete suggestions which may be made in this regard.

The State's public improvement program for 1930 will total approximately $4,515,000. Of this amount, $3,500,000 will go for the construction of highways, approximately $500,000 for a new bridge across the Missouri River near Fort Yates and $515,000 for new buildings authorized by the last legislative session.

OKLAHOMA

By Gov. W. J. Holloway

President Hoover can rely on us to give the utmost possible co-operation in his effort to stabilize business through public building.

The state legislative building program is all completed excepting two projects aggregating only $300,000. Contracts can be let, but no pay orders can be issued before the next fiscal year, starting July 1.

Our chief hope lies in the state highway program which was under way, and which will be pushed now with funds coming in from gasoline taxes, and, after the first of the year, license taxes. Contracts will all be let before the first of the year, or soon thereafter, and work orders issued as early in March as is permitted by weather conditions.

In all, there is probably $20,000,000 for all road programs in Oklahoma. All preliminary work will be pushed on these, contracts will be let, and work orders issued as rapidly as possible by the State Highway Commission in an effort to speed up the state program in co-operation with the Hoover proposal.

Progress at Kansas City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—One hundred million dollars' worth of public and private construction has been planned for the ensuing months in the Kansas City territory, according to a survey made under the direction of Conrad H. Mann, president of the Chamber of Commerce here.

"The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company is planning the expenditure of $50,000,000 in long-distance connections, a skyscraper in Kansas City and other extensions," Mr. Mann declared in listing the larger undertakings. "A new post office, to cost many millions, will probably be built by the Government sooner than was planned, now that the Hoover conferences have stressed immediate construction. The site has been purchased.

"The Kansas City Terminal Railway Company plans to spend $2,500,000 in its Kansas City yards. The Rock Island Railroad has announced a program involving the expenditure of $25,000,000 in Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The Missouri Pacific and other railroads plan the expenditure of millions.

"In furtherance of its 10-year program, Kansas City faces the strong possibility of agreement on building a new convention hall. The county road-building program adjacent to Kansas City involves millions of dollars for 1930. And in Kansas City's business district more new skyscrapers are in process of construction now than in any period in the last 10 years.

"All in all, Kansas City and the Southwest had much to be grateful for this Thanksgiving. The condition of agriculture in this region is better than it has been at any time since the World War. The live stock business of the Southwest is a going and profitable enterprise again after the post-war slump. The recent American Royal Live Stock Show here reflected a prosperity and interest in live stock circles not equaled in several recent years.

"Decidedly the Southwest's contribution to the map of national prosperity should be regarded with pleasure by President Hoover and his economic advisers."

Oregon Governor Favors Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALEM, Ore.—Though in accord with the prosperity stabilization program favored by President Hoover, I. L. Patterson, Governor of Oregon, can do nothing other than give his personal support and his individual indorsement.

Expenditures for capital outlay are made biennially by the Legislature, and there are no substantial sums available for state projects other than the $9,000,000 available for highway construction through state and federal aid, revenue from the gasoline tax and the motor-vehicle license fees. A large portion of this will have been expended during the 1929-30 period, with no special amounts available until the 1931 legislative session.

"I heartily indorse the program set forth by President Hoover, and will do all in my power for its furtherance, but can take no steps other than those outlined by the 1929 session of the Legislature assembly," Governor Patterson states. "The State is completing a $5,000,000 office building in Salem, all bids being let to general contractors, and also is progressing with its own building program for prison buildings, large concrete garage, and is remodeling the old boys' school for an annex, but as labor and materials are chiefly provided by the state wards and industries, the development does nothing toward aiding outside labor and merely gives employment to a great many men who otherwise would be idle."

$50,000,000 for Missouri

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Henry S. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri, said in regard to President Hoover's prosperity plan that he was first ascertaining accurately from heads of the various departments the extent of public work planned, and all that can be expedited would be.

The principal item in state construction, he said, is the highway system, for which $25,000,000 will be spent next year. Winter weather, of course, halts such work at periods.

He declared that considerably more than $50,000,000 will be spent by Missouri in public construction in 1930, and that construction will be carried forward as promptly as possible.

Los Angeles Takes Steps

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—In co-operation with President Hoover's prosperity program, Los Angeles county supervisors have taken steps with the President's policies in regard to unemployment. Orders have been issued to the county architect, surveyor, road commissioner, flood control engineer and the mechanical engineering department to make a survey of their departments' work for the calendar year. The reports are to be forwarded to the board for action as soon as possible.

St. Louis to Speed Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"Since 1923 St. Louis has been carrying forward an exceptionally large municipal program. The 1930 program will not be let up in any respect," declared Victor J. Miller, Mayor of St. Louis. "The very fact that we keep up our pace will be ample proof that St. Louis has faith in the basic soundness of American prosperity.

"In round numbers the features of our 1930 program will cost $12,000,000. We expect to spend $5,650,000 on paving, $4,050,000 on sewers and drainage, $1,500,000 on municipal buildings, $500,000 on bridges and $300,000 on airport improvements. The city's buying power in terms of planned municipal construction has not been curtailed. We will employ about the same number of men and they will receive about the same wages.

"As Mayor I shall do all in the administration's power to push these projects to early and successful completion."

Florida in Line With Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Governor of Florida, Doyle E. Carlton, has announced a program for advancing his State which is in line with the plan of President Hoover and an act of co-operation with him. All industrial, financial, civic, farm and labor leaders will be enlisted in a campaign to advance prosperity and increase wage earnings. The realty boards will be called into service and the State Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated organizations have already begun their part of the program.

In a statement announcing his intentions, Governor Carlton declared that he did not advocate a program of extravagance. "With some, it is true, it is a matter of 'pay day' and meeting present obligations, but there are others who have kept their money in hiding awaiting the return of better times. Wherever consistent, both business and private enterprise should begin at once any development which they have been holding up due to so called depression."

"Florida this year has awarded $10,000,000 for road work. It is not the intention of this department to build beyond the demand, but it is the intention to construct consistently and in line with progress. Retrenchment does not mean retreat, and Florida can well afford to co-operate with the President of the United States in his immense plan for betterment of employment and extension of trade."

For the next several weeks a series of conferences will be held in the executive offices, in which all the citizenship of Florida will be enlisted in the program. Radio stations have given their time to spread the good news of development, and for the next 60 days Florida is going to devote itself to advancement.

Louisiana to Co-operate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BATON ROUGE, La.—Huey P. Long, Governor, has expressed himself as willing to co-operate in any way possible in the Hoover prosperity program. Louisiana will have available approximately $25,000,000 for highway construction and maintenance during 1930. There will be no other extensive state public works, except buildings as state institutions to cost perhaps $1,000,000.

OIL MERGER REPORTED

NEW YORK—It was reported in Wall Street today that negotiations are in progress for a merger of the Richfield Oil Company of California and the Rio Grande Oil Company.

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To Our Many Friends of the Former Louise Clothes Shop
We are now maintaining two shoppes at Arlington and Mattapan where we carry a full line of carefully selected DRESSES, distinctive MILLINERY and HOSIERY at moderate prices.
We hope to see our many patrons at either of our two stores, where a pleasant welcome among homelike and congenial surroundings awaits you.
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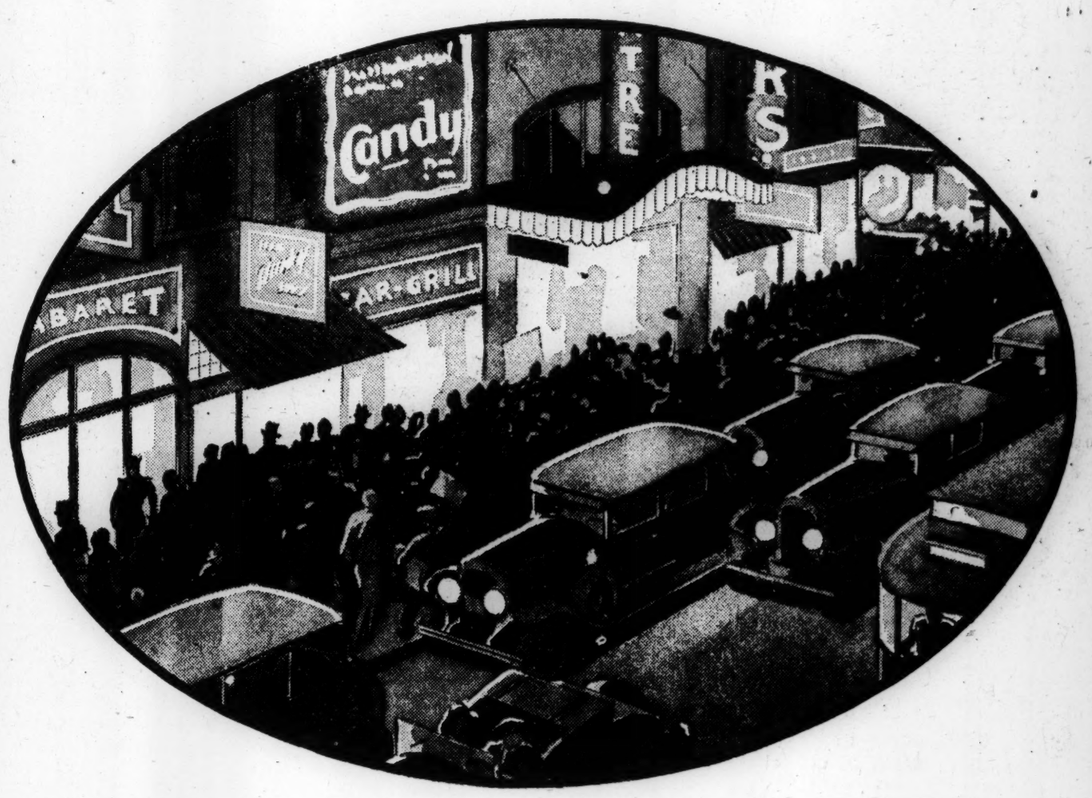
Just think of the dancing you're going to do through the holidays! Surely you'll need lots of chiffons. None are more becoming than these with the graceful pointed heels—none lovelier to wear than these sheer, shimmering veils of stockings. For daytime, these five are new colors—ONIONSKIN, ALMORA, AFTERNOON, CRYSTAL BEIGE, FRENCH BEIGE.
Other ONYX silk stockings, $1.25 to $2.75
Filene's Stocking Shop—street floor



LIGHTING *inspires* BUYING

At this season of the year when merchants are doing their utmost to display their goods in such a manner as to attract shoppers, lighting should have careful attention.

Think of your lighting as a sales force working with your regular sales people to attract customers and sell merchandise.

It has been definitely proved that when good lighting is installed in a store, customers are able to examine goods and make selections easily—with a resultant avoidance of "returns." In an adequately lighted store the quality and style of merchandise is readily apparent—sales effort is reduced—shopworn articles are kept at a minimum.

Lighting inspires buying. All progressive merchants realize this. It is not too late for you to check over the lighting in your establishment to make sure you will get your fair share of the prosperous business that is coming during the next few months.

Calling our Illuminating Engineering Division, HANcock 3300, will assure you of the service of a competent lighting engineer, able to study your particular problems and advise accordingly. This service is without charge and places you under no obligation.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

Great Trade 'Army' Mobilizing in Support of Hoover Program; Assured Construction Projects Are Estimated at $6,343,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

of interest charges on agricultural credits, federal aid for "feeder" or "farm-to-market" roads, and assisting in the formation of a national farm organization council to co-ordinate their operations and interests, the President proposes not only to improve the present situation in this industry, but to put it in such a condition as to be a source of greatest strength to the nation in the future.

Industry, in response to the President's call, is busily organizing itself within its own trade groups, preparatory to coming together in the capital Dec. 5, and through the leadership and machinery of the United States Chamber of Commerce set up a national business council to carry out the President's program.

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the national chamber, accepted the President's invitation to lead the movement for the formation of the proposed super-council. More than 200 business leaders have indicated they will attend the gathering, which will be addressed by the President.

Through this great program, reaching as it does into every phase of the Nation's economic system, the President has brought about a quickening of business forces and a resulting marked improvement in economic "tone" of the country that he believes is certain to have lasting favorable influence.

Agriculture Is Confident, Farm Leader Reports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A marked increase in the farmer's inclination to purchse, reflecting a new attitude of confidence prevailing throughout rural America, is reported by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who recently returned from a conference with President Hoover at Washington.

"Not in many years has the outlook for the agricultural industry been as bright as at the present moment," Mr. Thompson said. "A few years ago agriculture was 'broke.' Since then there has been a slight change for the better in farm incomes, but until very recently the mental attitude of the farmer has been such that this increase in income has not been reflected by any notable expansion of farm buying. Now, however, he is beginning to spend."

Mr. Thompson credits this change to the passage by Congress of the agricultural marketing act, the creation of the Federal Farm Board, and their subsequent efforts to assist agriculture.

"Among the very first things agriculture must do to bring itself up to the point where it can operate efficiently is to put its equipment in order," he said. "This the farmers, stimulated by this new feeling of confidence, have already started to do.

"It has been estimated that 150,000,000,000 feet of lumber will be required to catch up with the repairs in buildings alone, so that agriculture is going to be of material assistance to the lumber men.

"Another factor warranting the optimistic outlook is seen in the growing interest farmers are taking in expanding the mileage of rural highways—not trunk lines, but the secondary roads that reach from the farms to the markets. On these side roads reside 5,000,000 farmers. Hard pavements will spell prosperity not alone for the farmers but for the automobile industry as well, to say nothing of the effect road construction will have on the local employment situation everywhere."

Boston Utility to Expend $16,000,000 for Expansion

An extensive program of expansion for 1930 involving expenditures of $16,000,000 will be undertaken by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, according to Charles L. Edgar, president, and two other concerns which he represents, the New England Power Company and the Massachusetts Utility Associates, will lay but $23,500,000, he said.

The construction of a new office building on Tremont Street by the Edison Company costing approximately $1,000,000, will be the largest single item on its schedule, while the erection of a new power station on the Connecticut River between Vermont and New Hampshire involving an expense of more than $6,000,000, Mr. Edgar thought, would be the outstanding detail in the power company program. A total of $12,000,000 will go for construction work by the Edison concern with $3,000,000 for maintenance.

Cincinnati Well Prepared to Promote Stabilization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O. — President Hoover's call to the Nation to aid in economic stabilization finds Cincinnati pre-eminently prepared. Ten months ago Col. C. O. Sherrill, city manager, appointed a committee on stabilization of employment, representing industry, labor, government and social agencies. Hence this city is ready to maintain its pace and to somewhat speed up activities in 1930 on the basis of extensive fact-finding investigations by this committee.

Cincinnati claims to be the first city in the Nation to prepare for such "engineered stabilization." A complete census of employment conditions was made by the committee some months ago, as a first step, and offers of co-operation were tendered to President Hoover and Gov. Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio.

"This city has a construction program for 1930 involving the expenditure of approximately $7,000,000 for highways, buildings, sewers, signal systems and park improvements," stated Colonel Sherrill. "The School Board has a program of approximately $2,650,000. The Highway Department construction program will be 10 or 15 per cent in excess of yearly averages for the past four years.

"In connection with street construction, the street railway company will spend approximately $500,000 for track reconstruction. Private industrial activities in Cincinnati under way at the present time and to be completed within the next four years approximate $125,000,000.

"Voters of Cincinnati just authorized the issue of $12,000,000 in bonds for improvements during the next three years—the only Ohio city successful in obtaining approval of large bond issues at the last election.

"We have had in operation here for the past two years a joint improvement program for the three independent taxing units—city government, school board and county commissioners—under which all improvements are made on the basis of five-year programs, revised each year. This program assures the continuity of construction and development activities and has a splendid effect in aiding the stabilization of industry and employment in this vicinity without increasing the tax rate."

Colonel Sherrill has sent requests to 3500 local employers urging them to continue as much work as possible throughout the winter that might normally be postponed until spring. Mayor Murray Seasongood also has urged that the spending program of the city be enlarged for 1930, adding that while Cincinnati is not tightly pressed in regard to employment conditions, but that "we should bear a part of the burden we ask others to do."

Northern Ohio Confers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Northern Ohio cities and counties have public and private construction programs for 1930 that will total well over $100,000,000, it was brought out here at a regional conference on economic conditions, called as a result of President Hoover's appeal.

More than 200 public officials and representatives of business and industry attended, including mayors and city managers of 51 cities, presidents of city councils, chambers of commerce, boards of education, and boards of county commissioners from 17 counties.

Leading in the 1930 construction program outlined at the conference was Cleveland, with $22,000,000 in bond money available for public expenditure next year. William R. Hopkins, city manager, estimated that about $16,000,000 could be spent on public works during 1930.

Cuyahoga County is expected to expend about $16,000,000 next year for highways, bridges, culverts, a new jail-courts building and highway maintenance.

Roosevelt Calls Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has issued a call for a conference of representatives of the cloak and suit industry, leading department stores and retail organizations to take steps that will be "in keeping with endeavors now current to foster economic stability."

The meeting is to be held at the Roosevelt Hotel here Dec. 12, and a feature will be discussion of methods of co-operation for stabilizing the industry, which Governor Roosevelt regards as pivotal.

"It employes upward of 35,000 operatives," he says of the industry, "and also provides a livelihood for many thousands in office work, salesmanship and other capacities. The textile and kindred industries are sensitive to the ebb and flow of its activities. It is, in fact, a pivotal industry, whose prosperity is closely linked with that of the business community as a whole."

Socialist Voices Approval

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is tantamount to Socialist approval of President Hoover's plans for furthering a program of building operations as a stabilizing influence to business, was voiced by Norman Thomas, in an address before the Jewish Socialist Federation here.

Mr. Thomas declared that his chief criticism of the President's proposals was their "inadequacy." He argued for the organization of national free employment agencies, for a system of social insurance and shorter working hours and for smaller direct taxes on consumers' goods, in lieu of income tax reduction.

Commonwealth & Southern Will Expend $75,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation will spend between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000 next year in construction projects, including all properties in its system in the North and South, according to announcement just made by B. C. Cobb, chairman of the board. This sum will about equal the company's expenditures on similar projects in 1929, he added.

The corporation was incorporated in May under the laws of Delaware to acquire and hold securities of companies engaged in managing or operating public utility companies and companies doing a general construction, engineering or contracting business with public utility and other companies. Bonbright & Co. was the predominant interest in the new organization, and the American Super-power Corporation, controlled by Bonbright interests, its largest stockholder.

Motor Company to Spend $3,500,000 by March 1

AUBURN, Ind.—An expansion program involving more than $3,500,000 will be completed by the Auburn Automobile Company by March 1, according to an announcement by E. L. Cord, president of the company. The program involves new buildings, machinery and other equipment, and will increase the production facilities of the company fully 50 per cent, he said.

Mr. Cord said he expected that 1930 would set new production records for Auburn, just as each year has since 1925. An increase of 31.6 per cent was shown by the company in sales volume, exclusive of subsidiaries, during the first 15 days of November, 1929, over the like period last year, it was pointed out, and the total sales volume for 11 months ending Oct. 31 showed an increase of 77.9 per cent over the like period of 1928.

Gas and Electric Utilities Plan to Expend Millions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gas and electric utilities in this State will prove a large item in President Hoover's "speed up" program for industry by expending $125,000,000 for construction in 1930, according to William J. Welch, president of the Empire Gas & Electric Association.

From present estimates, it is probable that the business of gas and electric utilities in New York State for 1929 will exceed all records and that "the utilities will have produced about 115,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas and 15,000,000,000 kilowatts of current, or, respectively, about one-fifth and one-sixth of the entire country's supply" he continued.

"More than 6,000,000 gas and electric meters have been installed in the State and new meters are being added at a rate of approximately 1000 a day. Of all these meters, 80 per cent are in homes. Cities and towns of the State, almost without exception, have adequate service, while the development of interurban gas mains and inter-connected electric systems is bringing service to more remote districts.

"A notable phase of this development is indicated in the rapidly growing number of electrified farms in New York State. These now total about 52,000, or more than 27 per cent of all the farms in the State, and of these more than 4000 have been added to utility lines this year. It is estimated that including those already having service, more than 100,000 New York farms are within a mile or less of an electric line and new rural lines are constantly being built."

Boston Trade to Maintain Present Shoe Wage Level

In connection with Governor Allen's efforts to insure industrial stability for the coming year, the Boston Shoe Manufacturers Association has assured the Chief Executive that the association has voted to maintain present wage levels.

The letter of William L. Hayes, secretary to the association, addressed to the Governor, read:

"The Boston Shoe Manufacturers Association in compliance with President Hoover's suggestion and your efforts to insure industrial stability for the coming year, have voted to maintain present wage levels and to undertake no wage reductions in any of its branches or departments.

Will Expend $50,000,000

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Aluminum Company of America will expend $50,000,000 in 1930, it was announced at the company offices here. The allocation under the budget headings has not been completed, but a considerable part of this sum will be spent in the Pittsburgh district, it was said.

South Dakota Not Alarmed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—Indicating that the proposed plan of President Hoover to adopt a national, state and municipal building improvement program would effect only "temporary relief," William J. Bulow, Governor of South Dakota sounded a more optimistic note for his State. The statement was in answer to a telegram from the President asking co-operation in his building program.

"The people of South Dakota," the Governor said, "are not getting unduly alarmed with the present apparent disturbing of the economic equilibrium among speculators at financial centers. About 10 years ago we got our first jolt disturbing agricultural economics. Our people have been battling this situation ever since, and we are getting used to it. We propose to continue the even tenor of our way doing the best we can under any circumstances that may arise.

"I cannot see where the launching of any extraordinary and unusual building improvement program can settle differences of this kind any more than loaning of a few million dollars to farm organizations can permanently settle the economics of the agricultural problem. A pay day is bound to come when activities of this kind must be paid for, and paid for with interest added."

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We solicit the storage and the servicing of your automobile. Special weekly rates for day parking.

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try one of
Miss Cook's New Facials
It leaves the skin softer and clearer than you have been able to obtain before. Excellent for removing summer tan.
She also does Shampooing, Marcel and Finger Waving, Manicuring, Permanent Waving
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Have Your Rugs Cleaned
for the Holidays
Christmas and New Years the home-coming holidays, are just ahead. Of course, you are preparing for them. Don't forget to have the rugs cleaned, for the children always play on them.
You can depend on Adams & Swett for reliable rug-cleaning service. New, modern equipment and years of experience assure good work.
WE CALL AND DELIVER IN ALL SECTIONS OF GREATER BOSTON
ADAMS & SWETT
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years
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Waldorf RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup with Crackers	15c
Hot Roast Turkey Sandwich on Toast, Giblet Gravy, Mashed Potatoes	35c
Roast Loin of Pork, Hubbard Squash, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	45c
Tomato and Lettuce Salad	15c
Waldorf Chocolate Ice Cream	10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Charge purchases may be paid with December bill, rendered January first.
Chandler & Co.
Charge purchases may be paid with December bill, rendered January first.
TREMONT STREET, AT WEST, BOSTON
ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

Annual After-Thanksgiving Sale
Great Values in Every Department

★—Starred Items Represent Special Purchases

MARK DOWN—Women's Dresses
Velvet ensemble suits, satin blouse, orig. 65.00, price 45.00
★—Canton dresses, 3-pc. metallic emb., special 29.75
Transparent velvet dresses, orig. 35.00, price 25.00
★—Velvet dresses, emb. geo. sleeves, special 39.50
Silk and wool dresses, orig. 35.50, price 22.50
★—Emb. chiffon dresses, black pastel shades, special 25.00
Satin dresses with vestee, orig. 29.50, price 15.00
★—Fig. velvet dresses, lace and tucked vestee, special 39.50
Printed chiffon dresses, orig. 39.50 to 55.00, price 19.75
★—Canton crepe dresses, plaited vestee, cuffs, special 29.75
Printed silk crepe dresses, orig. 25.00, price 19.75
★—Transparent velvet eve. gowns, circular flares, special 35.00
Gowns, imp. metal top, orig. 110.00, price 85.00
Tailored canton dresses, orig. 22.50, price 15.00
★—Velvet dresses, eyelet emb. vestee and cuffs, special 39.50
Broche velvet chiffon dress, orig. 89.50, price 69.50
Odd satin, crepe dresses, orig. 22.50, price 15.00
Crepe, and velvet dresses, orig. 39.50 to 65.00, price 22.50
Travel tweed dresses, orig. 29.50, price 15.00
★—Chiffon dresses, copy of Maggy Rouff, special 29.50
Satin dresses, draped, orig. 39.50 to 55.00, priced 19.75
Dresses, imp. bordered velvet, orig. 89.50, price 69.50
Flat crepe dresses, pleated, orig. 22.50, price 15.00
★—Flat crepe dresses, flared, emb. jabot, special 19.75
Velvet ensemble suits, orig. 45.00, price 29.75
White georgette eve. gowns, orig. 65.00, price 29.75
Georgette coat dresses, orig. 35.00, price 22.50
★—Canton crepe dresses, lace trimmed, special 49.50
Georgette and velvet dresses, orig. 25.00, price 15.00
★—Flat crepe dress, beaded yoke, special 35.00
Two-piece velvet dresses, orig. 39.50, price 26.00
Model dress, imp. velvet, orig. 125.00, price 79.50
Travel tweed 3-pc. ensembles, orig. 35.00, price 15.00
Crepe and georgette dresses, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—Georgette dresses, detachable sleeves, high shades, special 35.00
Canton, velvet dresses, orig. 35.00, price 22.50
★—Flat crepe princess dresses, beaded jabot, special 22.50
Georgette eve. gowns, one of a kind, orig. 39.50, price 19.75
★—Print, canton, georgette dresses, special 19.75
Velvet dresses, cont. embroidery, orig. 55.00, price 39.50
Silk, velvet 3-pc. dresses, orig. 22.50, price 15.00
★—Chiffon and velvet dresses, little women's, special 25.00
Tailored tweed dresses, orig. 22.50, price 18.50
★—Georgette dresses, Alencon lace yokes, jabots, special 22.50
Velvet eve. gowns, orig. 39.50, price 22.50
Wool crepe dresses, flared, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—Canton crepe dresses, scalloped collar, cuffs, special 29.75
Broche, trans. velvet dresses, orig. 55.00, price 35.00
★—Velvet dresses, little women's and regular, special 25.00
Sila crepe dresses, cont. trimmed, orig. 35.00, price 22.50

MARK DOWN—Misses' Dresses
Crepe, velvet ensembles, orig. 39.50, 45.00, price 22.50
★—High color lido crepe dresses, beaded neckline, special 35.00
Flat crepe dresses, orig. 65.00, price 45.00
Trans. velvet ensembles, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—Beaded geo., dressy afternoon or dinner dresses, special 49.50
Flat crepe ensembles, orig. 29.50, price 19.75
Satin, lace wedding dress, orig. 79.50, price 49.50
Silk tweed, 1, 2-pc., orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—Tiered transparent velvet dresses, special 39.50
Georgette lace trimmed dresses, orig. 29.50, price 19.75
Point d'Esprit dresses, orig. 55.00, price 39.50
★—Satin dresses, uneven hem lines, special 16.75
Canton dresses, velvet trim., orig. 16.75, price 12.75
Velvet dresses, lace trimmed, orig. 29.50, price 19.75
Emb. chiffon ensemble, orig. 79.50, price 55.00
★—Fish net chiffon trimmed dresses, long sleeves, special 39.50
Chiffon evening dresses, orig. 39.50, price 25.00
★—Inda crepe, long line dresses, oakleaf trim., special 39.70
Trans. velvet dresses, lace trimmed, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
Jacket frocks, crepe, wool, orig. 25.00, price 16.75
★—Flat crepe dresses, princess special 22.50
Flat crepe, silk dresses, orig. price 22.50
Trans. velvet dinner dresses, orig. 19.75, price 12.75
★—Long line crepe dresses, side drape, beaded, special 49.50
Satin ensembles, orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—High waist line silk crepe dresses, special 16.75
Tailored crepe, 1, 2-pc., orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—Canton crepe bolero dresses, pleated collar, special 22.50
Satin, georgette dresses, orig. 55.00, price 39.50
Crepe ensembles, long coat, orig. 39.50, price 25.00
★—Crepe dresses, flare skirt, double breasted waist, special 39.50
Tailored crepe dresses, 1, 2-pc., orig. 16.75, price 12.75
★—Canton crepe dresses, flared, scalloped, special 22.50
Organdie dresses, tri-tones, orig. 25.00, price 16.75
Flat crepe embroidered jacket dress, orig. 79.50, price 49.50
★—Scalloped and tucked crepe dresses, large cuffs, special 65.00
Lace jacket dresses, orig. 35.00, price 22.50
Ensembles, transparent velvet, orig. 98.00, price 69.50

MARK DOWN—Housefurnishings
Beluchistans, Heriz, orig. 25.00, price 15.00
★—Daghestan rugs, fine weave, size 5x3.6, special 65.00
Hamadan, Anatolians, orig. 45.00, price 25.00
★—Karabagh, Kazak, Genghi rugs, 11.2x4.2, special 95.00
Hamadan, small design, orig. 245.00, price 187.50
★—Shirvans, Cabistans, scatter sizes, special 75.00-85.00
Semi-antique Hamadan, Kurdistans, 4x7, orig. 55.00, 65.00, 45.00, 55.00
★—Semi-antique Caucasian rugs, 4x7 to 6x8, special 95.00
Room size Asia Minor, orig. 295.00, price 195.00
★—Old type Kazak rug, 10.3x5.10, special 155.00
Persian rugs, 3.6x6.6, orig. 85.00, price 65.00

Several bales of India Druggets not quite up to our standard, all will be sold AS IS

Mat sizes 1.50	4x7 ..... 8.25	9x12 ..... 31.50	
2.3x5 ..... 3.50	6x9 ..... 16.50	10x14 ..... 45.00	
3x6 ..... 5.25	8x10 ..... 22.50		

★—Old Genghi rugs, about 5x7, special 75.00
Semi-antique Shiraz Kurd, orig. 125.00, price 65.00
Dotted curtains, orig. 2.50, price 1.50
★—Dotted marquisette ruffled curtains, special 1.50
★—Marquisette curtains, special, price 1.50
Odd Curtains, panels, orig. 1.65, 3.50, price 1.00, 2.00
★—Picot ruffled marquisette curtains, special, price 3.00
Imported hand made and Swiss point curtains, orig. 6.00, 15.00, price 4.50, 7.50
Drapery cloth, orig. 2.50, price 1.50
Cretonne, prints, orig. 75c, price 35¢
★—Sunfast drapery damask, special, yard 3.00
Cretonne, orig. 75c, price 58¢
Imp. damask, orig. 5.00, price 3.50
Drapery velvet, orig. 3.00, price 1.50
English cretonne, orig. 1.75, price 1.00
Drapery, repp, gauze, short lengths, orig. 1.00, 5.00, pr. 50¢ to 3.00
Doylies, round, long, orig. 25c to 85c, price 15¢ to 40¢
Doylies, filet edge, orig. 1.25, price 75¢
Doylies, filet edge, orig. 2.00, price 1.25
Scarfs, linen center, orig. 4.00, price 2.50
Scarfs, cutwork, picot, orig. 5.75, price 3.00
Lunch sets, applique, orig. 25.00, price 15.00
Col. Turkish towels, orig. 2.00, price 1.25
Satin covered wool filled puffs, orig. 15.00, 18.50, price 12.50
Satin covered wool puffs, orig. 25.00, price 16.50
Bed spreads, single size, orig. 6.00, price 4.00
Bed spreads, full size, orig. 6.75, price 4.50
Broadcloth cotton sheets, orig. 3.50 to 4.15, 2.25, 2.75
Emb. pillow cases, orig. 1.75, price 1.00

★—Starred Items Represent Special Purchases

MARK DOWN—Misses' Coats
Beaver, fitch, trimmed coats, orig. 115.00, 125.00, price 85.00
Lynx trimmed model cressella coat, orig. 250.00, price 195.00
★—Dyed kolinsky shawl collar and cuffs on Lerona broadcloth coats, special 115.00
Fur trimmed coats, imp. tweed, orig. 79.50, price 55.00
Fur trimmed model coat, orig. 210.00, price 165.00
★—Mink dyed muskrat shawl collar and cuffs on broadcloth coats, special 62.50
Fur trimmed Vionnet copies, orig. 235.00, price 185.00
★—Wolf trimmed broadcloth coats, special 85.00
Fur trimmed broadcloth coats, orig. 62.50, 78.00, price 49.50
Fur trimmed coats, orig. 145.00, price 85.00
★—Kit fox mushroom collars and cuffs on broadcloth coats, special 85.00
★—Kit fox shawl and mushroom collar and cuff coats, 62.50
Fur trimmed silvertone coats, orig. 85.00, price 62.50
★—Australian opossum shawl collar and cuffs, part border on broadcloth coats, special 85.00
Beaver trimmed model coats, orig. 185.00, price 165.00
★—Opossum and kit fox trimmed broadcloth coats, 54.00
Fur trimmed model coats, orig. 135.00, 125.00, price 85.00
★—Kit fox collars, cuffs, Norma coats, special 85.00
Model, American mink trimmed, orig. 375.00, price 295.00

MARK DOWN—Women's Coats
Fur trimmed Lerona coats, orig. 135.00, price 115.00
Fox or wolf trimmed coats, orig. 125.00, price 85.00
★—Kit fox collars and cuffs on black coats, special 62.50
Opossum or beaver trimmed coats, orig. 62.50, price 49.50
Beaver trimmed cressella coats, orig. 165.00, price 115.00
★—Baby lamb, caracul shawl collar and cuffs on black or green Valma coats, special 62.50
Beaver trimmed flared coats, orig. 95.00, price 85.00
Paquin fur collar on cressella coat, orig. 195.00, price 165.00
★—Shawl or mushroom collar and cuffs of kit fox on broadcloth coats, special 85.00
Camel's hair, llama coats, orig. 79.50, price 55.00
Coats, tan, oxford, orig. 55.00, price 39.50
★—Caracul trimmed Norma coats, special 85.00
Fur trimmed broadtail cloth coats, orig. 150.00, 115.00
Beaver trimmed broadcloth coats, orig. 85.00, price 62.50
Krimmer, fitch trimmed coats, orig. 125.00, price 85.00
★—Black coats, cape collars of caracul, special 165.00
Kit fox, wolf trimmed Norma coats, orig. 85.00, price 62.50
Heim copy, fur trimmed, orig. 225.00, price 165.00
Kit fox trimmed broadtail cloth coats, orig. 75.00, price 62.50
★—Beaver shawl collars and cuffs on cresella coats, 162.50
Paquin copy, cressella, orig. 275.00, price 195.00

MARK DOWN—Underwear, Corsets
Hand made nainsook gowns, orig. 1.25, price 1.00
★—Crepe nightgowns, slips, chemise, bloomers, 3.00
Hand made nainsook gowns, orig. 2.00, price 1.25
★—Lace trimmed silk gowns, pajamas, slips, 5.75
Crepe de chine slips, orig. 5.75, price 3.75
★—Tailored crepe gowns and slips, special 5.00
Satin gowns, chemise, orig. 29.50, price 16.75
★—Philippine hand made gowns, special 2.00
Crepe de chine, satin gowns, orig. 13.75, price 8.75
Velvet negligees, fur trimmed, orig. 25.00, price 16.75
★—Striped flannel robes, special 10.50
Crepe de chine negligees, orig. 10.50, price 6.75
★—Matelesse robes, albatross lined, special 16.75
Crepe de chine negligees, orig. 7.75, price 5.00
★—Crepe de chine negligees, tailored, lace trimmed, 10.50
Satin, georgette hostess gowns, orig. 45.00, price 29.50
Franco foundations, orig. 22.50, price 15.00
★—Franco foundation corsets, special 6.95
Poirette foundations, orig. 15.00, price 8.50
★—Bon Ton stepin corsets, special 5.00
Bandeaux, satin, crepe, orig. 1.50, price 75¢

MARK DOWN—Street Floor Items
★—Silk chiffon, semi service, special 1.27
Chiffon stockings, picot edge, orig. 3.00, 3.50, price 1.95
Chiffon stockings, pointed heel, orig. 1.85, price 1.35
Leather and suede bags, orig. 3.00, price 1.50
★—Men's leather bill folds, special 2.00 and 3.50
Leather and suede bags, orig. 5.00, price 3.00
★—New leather and suede hand bags, special 3.00
★—New passport hand bags, special 7.50
★—Rhinestone evening bags, special 7.50 and 5.00
Embroidered shawls, orig. 15.00, price 12.50
★—Crystal square scarfs, special 1.50
★—Border printed silk squares, special 3.50
Metal capes with bow, orig. 16.50, price 12.50
Crepe de chine triangles, orig. 1.00, price 50¢
Triangles, oblong scarfs, orig. 3.00, price 2.00
Lace-trimmed colored handkerchiefs, orig. 50c, price 35¢
★—Men's colored linen handkerchiefs, special 50¢
Linen handkerchiefs, lace trimmed, orig. 35c, 50c, 25¢
★—Men's Irish linen handkerchiefs, mono. initial, each 50¢
Colored silk handkerchiefs, orig. 1.00, price 75¢
★—Men's linen handkerchiefs, hand-made initials, each 50¢
★—Women's handkerchiefs, sheer Irish linen, each 25¢
★—Coat sweaters, tweed and zephyr yarns, special 3.95
Zephyr sweaters, orig. 8.75, price 5.00
Odd slip-on sweaters, orig. 3.00, price 2.00
Knitted three-piece suits, orig. 25.00, price 16.50
Chokers, earrings, pendants, orig. 3.50, price 2.00
★—Flexible rhinestone bracelets, special 1.00
Chokers, rings, earrings, pins, orig. 7.50 to 8.50, 5.00
★—Boudoir clocks, imp., guaranteed, special 2.50, 3.50
★—Pieces of imp. costume jewelry, special 2.00, 3.50
★—Simulated pearl necklaces, chokers, special 2.00
★—Sample pieces of costume jewelry, special 2.00
★—Tailored glace costume gloves, special 2.25
★—Men's gloves, black head mocha, special 2.50
★—Double woven fabric gloves, special 1.00
Cham. suede glace kid gloves, orig. 3.00, 1.85
★—Fur lined cape slip-on gloves, special 3.50
★—Seamless knit wool lined cape gloves, special 3.50
★—Milanese gowns in novelty designs, special, 5.00
★—Novelty Milanese glove silk vests, special 1.85
Rayon bandeau combinations, orig. 1.50, price 1.00
★—Rayon night gowns, special 1.25
★—Fine cotton union suits, special 65¢
Crepe, print blouses, orig. 8.75, price 4.75
Blouses, crepe, satin, orig. 10.50, price 6.50
★—Canton crepe blouses, special 7.95
Blouses, satin, crepe, orig 22.50, price 10.50
Bettina slips, orig. 2.00, price 1.25
★—Crepe de chine slips, princess style, special 4.00
★—Crepe de chine slips, lace trimmed, tailored, special 3.00
★—Tailored crepe de chine slips, fine quality, special 5.00
Felt, velvet, silk hats, orig. 5.00 to 7.50, price 1.95
★—Italian pottery lamps with shades, special 3.00
★—Leather bridge sets, special 1.75
★—Pieces imported initial stationery, special 1.00
Vestees, frills, bertha collars, orig. 2.00 to 3.00, price 1.00
Vestees, collars, panels, orig. 2.00 to 2.50, price 1.50
Blousettes, frill sets, orig. 3.00, 3.50, price 2.00
★—Bath salts and dusting powders, special 1.00
★—Atomizer and dropper sets, special 1.00
Printed pussy willow, orig. 4.50, price 2.75
All silk Bedford cord repp, orig. 3.50, price 2.00
Printed crepe, orig. 2.50 to 3.50, price 1.50
Cerise frost crepe, orig. 4.50, price 2.95

SOVIETS RENEW CLASS CONFLICT OF 'RED TERROR'

Record of Executions Shows Concerted Move Against Richer Peasants

By W. H. CHAMBERLAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—For some time the phrase "sharpening of the class war" has been an inevitable accompaniment to every resolution on the Russian political situation published by the Communist Party. That this phrase is by no means a flight of rhetoric, but a statement of actual reality is made abundantly clear by the following series of items, culled from Soviet newspapers within a period of a week in the latter part of October.

"Krasnodar," Oct. 24—"The Kuban Gay-Pay-Oo (Political Police) discovered and liquidated a counter-revolutionary bandit organization, headed by the lawyer Savitzky, former vice-president of the Kuban Rada. (The non-Bolshevik legislative organ which existed intermittently in the Kuban from 1917 until 1920.) The heads and active participants of this organization were sentenced to be shot. The sentence has been carried into execution."

From another North Caucasus center, Rostov, on the same day, came a message to the effect that two brothers named Grigorovitch and their closest associates, members of an underground Council of Twelve, had been executed by order of the Gay-Pay-Oo on the charge of directing a religious monarchical organization called "Glorifying the Name." This organization was accused of stirring up discontent among the Kuban Cossacks and collecting weapons with a view to organizing an uprising against the Soviet régime.

"Samara"—Oct. 23—"The trial of the murderers of the active Young Communists, Lyamzin and Falkov, ended. It was brought out in the trial that kulak (richer peasant) meetings against grain collections systematically took place in the house of the priest, Groshev, and that kulaks are instigators of the murders. The court sentenced the priest Groshev, the kulaks Nakulenko and Reshetaev and the actual assassins Yakovlev, Popov and Barashinsky, to be shot."

"Kimri," Oct. 26—"Today, after a week's investigation, ended the trial of the Kimri church people, charged with beating Communists, workers, Young Communists and representatives of the Government under the pretext of defending the church. The main heads of the counter-revolutionary demonstration, the priest Kollerov, the president of the Church Council, Dmitriev, the church elder Baikov, the trader Sakurin and the big kulak Boldakov were sentenced to be shot, with confiscation of all their property."

"Ivanovo-Vosnessensk," Oct. 26—"Following the decision of the collegium of the Gay-Pay-Oo the priest Voikin, the choir-singer Lazarev, and the kulaks Shorokhov and Khrov from the village Ari, of Kineshma district, were shot." Their alleged offense was arousing a mob of peasants to attack officials who were carrying out a redistribution of the land.

"Novosibirsk," Oct. 27—"In connection with the wave of kulak terror which has been sweeping over the region, by sentence of the Gay-Pay-Oo, have been shot: three kulaks of the village Anisimovo, for killing a poor peasant, Kostovarov, who was exposing a kulak who held back his grain; two kulaks of the village Suagi, for burning the commune, 'Memory of Ilyitch'; two kulaks of the village Godabsky, who burned 15 tons of grain, belonging to a co-operative; two kulaks of the village Berezovka, for terrorist activities, directed against active village workers with the design of obstructing the grain collections; five kulaks of the village Devkino for attempting to kill the president of the village grain collection commission and one kulak of the Lugansk village soviet, who savagely beat the poor peasant Martinenko."

"Astrakhan," Oct. 28—"The court passed sentence in the Astrakhan case. Fourteen persons were sentenced to be shot." This case concerned alleged corrupt dealings as between private fishery operators anl state officials.

Summarizing this list of items, which were taken at random from the Moscow newspapers and for which there is no guarantee of completeness, one finds that during one week 33 persons, in addition to an unspecified number in the Krasnodar case, were executed by the Gay-Pay-Oo and 25 were condemned to capital punishment by the courts. Some of these latter sentences may have been commuted, but the higher judicial authorities in these days are not inclined to mercifulness. The record of this week was more similar to the grim days of civil war, when "red terror" was openly proclaimed and justified as a means of defending the Revolution against its enemies than to the more easy-going first years of the new economic policy.

This "sharpening of the class war" is due first of all to the growing intensity of the struggle in the villages, where the local authorities, carrying out the agrarian policy of the Communist Party, are doing everything in their power to break the resistance of the so-called kulaks and to bring the masses of the peasantry into the new scheme of collectivist farming.

There is no place for the kulak in the new Soviet agrarian scheme; not only is he ruined by special taxation, so heavy as to be practically confiscatory, and by demands that he sell to the state arbitrarily assessed amounts of grain at low fixed prices; but he is not even permitted to join the new collective farms, where it is feared that he might exert a disorganizing influence. If one takes the rough estimate of 3 per cent for the proportion of kulaks among the peasants it will be seen that at least 750,000 peasant families are inevitably brought into sharpest opposition to the Soviet agrarian measures; and every impartial observer of the Russian village knows that such measures as the forced grain levies excite discontent which spreads far beyond the comparatively limited circle of the kulaks.

It would be simply absurd, for instance, to describe all the 7000 German colonists who left their ancestral homes in the Slavgorod district of Siberia and came to Moscow, asking for permission to leave Russia, as kulaks; in fact, a considerable number of them could show certificates, signed by the local authorities, to show that they belonged to the middle and poorer classes of the peasantry.

The attitude of the Communists toward the practice of inflicting what is called in Russia "the highest measure of social defense," i. e. shooting, upon persons regarded as guilty of anti-governmental activity is simple and, if one grants their premise that communism is the highest goal toward which humanity can aspire, quite logical. It does not, in fact, differ from that of other groups which, at various times, have regarded force and violence as legitimate accessories to the consummation of sweeping political, economic or religious changes.

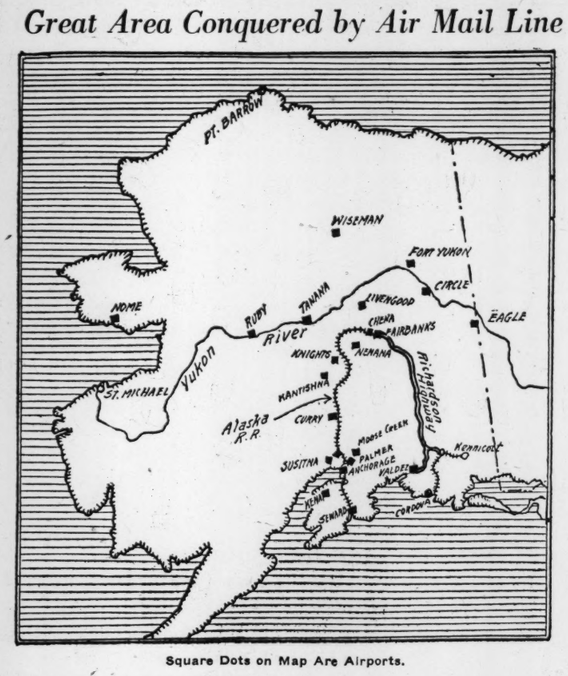
The Russian Communists believe that the peasant masses will benefit so much by the general introduction of communal farm methods that measures of repression, however harsh, which are applied against people or classes standing in the way of this collectivist process are fully justified. Time will show whether the experience of the peasants in the communes justifies this assumption.

In the meantime one may feel that, to a certain extent, Russian history is repeating itself. The great Russian historian Kluchevsky writes as follows about the building up of the medieval Muscovite state:

"We now can scarcely understand and still less can feel what sacrifices of the people's comfort the establishment of this state cost, how it weighed upon private existence."

Perhaps when some future historian with Kluchevsky's imaginative sweep and philosophic breadth of outlook attempts to describe the present "industrialization" period in Russian history, with its absolute subordination of all consideration for the individual to the interests of an ambitious theoretical program, he will sum up his conclusion in not dissimilar terms.

Great Area Conquered by Air Mail Line



Square Dots on Map Are Airports.

Cunard Line Seeks to Hold Ocean Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The curiosity of the public still remains unsatisfied by the two principal British North Atlantic shipping lines. There is naturally a keen desire on the part of the public to know whether the Cunard or the White Star Line will take up immediately the challenge of the North German Lloyd, and on the whole the general feeling is that the Cunard will no doubt wish to gain back the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, which was held by the Mauretania for more than 20 years until the Bremen came along.

The White Star liner Oceanic, whose keel was laid more than a year ago, has now been put to one side for the time being. The reason given by the management is that changes were taking place so rapidly in regard to the method of propulsion of these large ships, that it would be unwise to incur the expenditure of probably £2,000,000 on a ship which might be out of date even before she went on trial.

Arising out of this statement there has been a general belief that the Cunard Line were pushing forward their plans for the construction of one or two passenger ships of about 60,000 tons gross. The possibility of such a program at present, however, has now been expressly denied by Sir Percy Bates, deputy chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, in an interview which he gave at Montreal the other day.

One of the reasons which he offered was the obvious difficulty of financing so vast a transaction, although possibly, had he been pressed, it was more than likely that he would have suggested as another reason that the sister ship to the Bremen, the Europa, will enter service in less than three months' time and that shipping experts in this country believe she will be even faster than the Bremen.

It is, therefore, not so much a question of building a ship which will be faster than the Bremen, but of building a ship which will be faster than the Europa and which at the same time, when she enters service some two or three years hence, will not only be the fastest vessel in the world, but will represent the wishes and the sentiment of the traveling public during the whole of the decade 1930-1940 and possibly for another 10 years beyond that.

BOLIVIANS DENY HOARDING OF TIN

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—"Bolivia is not hoarding stocks of tin, but, on the contrary, the entire production of the country is being exported as rapidly as it is produced," the Minister of Finance declared in commenting on the depression existing in the world tin market.

"Bolivia, contributing 23 per cent of the world tin output, cannot fix conditions which would influence the tin market in other countries," he said. "However, internally, Bolivia is doing her utmost to aid the tin industry by reducing freight rates on railroads and temporarily reducing miners' wages during the present crisis."

ARGENTINA TO EXTEND CONTROL OF PROVINCES

By United Press

BUENOS AIRES—Federal interventions, which have been enforced in the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza for more than a year, are about to be extended to the provinces of Santa Fé and Corrientes, it is authoritatively reported.

President Hipolito Irigoyen conferred with Dr. Lisandro Salas, who will head the commission charged with reorganizing the Government of Santa Fé Province, while the appointment of a commission to reorganize Corrientes is expected momentarily.

AVIATION LINES GIVE IMPETUS TO ALASKAN TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

have far exceeded the expectation of the most optimistic persons interested in its advancement," says Governor George A. Parks. "The economic benefits resulting from this new method of transportation in fostering territorial development cannot be easily overestimated and every possible encouragement and aid by both the Federal Government and the territory should be rendered."

Alaska now has over 50 aviation fields, and regular air mail, freight, and passenger service has been established between Nome and Fairbanks, 500 miles apart. A route between Alaska and the United States has been surveyed, to make the trip from Seattle to Nome and Fairbanks in as short a time as two days.

Some predict that in the future Alaska will be on a direct air route to Russian, Chinese, and Japanese cities, and even farther away in Berlin and western Europe, for the northern route has a water jump of only 50 miles across the Bering Strait.

Resources Made Available

Development of natural resources of the territory depends largely on progress in transportation. Building roads and trails, although progressing, is slow and expensive. Since 1905 the Alaskan Road Commission has spent $13,282,007.60 for construction and maintenance of 10,754 miles of roads in the Territory under its supervision, and the United States Bureau of Public Roads has spent $3,565,700 on about 200 miles of highway.

Mine resources in late years have been declining, due in part to the exhaustion of known high grade productive placers, but there is every reason to believe that they will start on an upgrade with improved communication and better means of communication.

Fur companies are finding they can save months in their shipments by taking them out in planes without waiting for the ice to break up. Shipments from Cape Wales, the northernmost point in the Territory to Skagway, on the railroad, and thence to Seattle are in New York 16 days later instead of six or eight months under ordinary shipping conditions.

Difficulties in landing on ice and water which first confronted pilots in Alaska are being overcome by interchangeable landing gear which gives them wheels, skiis or pontoons to land on, according to the nature of their landing field. Gas and oil are usually available either at airports or at trading posts.

Obstacles to road building in Alaska are enormous, but despite this in the last fiscal year $1,253,668 was spent to build 67¼ miles of wagon road, 96 miles of sled road, 171½ miles of trail, 240 feet of bridges, 32 shelter cabins, besides improvements on 7658½ additional imles already built. The chief road in the Territory is Richardson Highway, extending from Valdez on the coast to Fairbanks, where it connects with the Yukon Highway running eastward, and with connecting trails forms a continuous way to the boundary line.

The Alaska Railway, parallel with, but north of the Richardson Highway, is the backbone of Alaskan transport, and general roads and trails touch the line at 27 points. The two methods of transportation work in closest co-operation, particularly in getting freight and supplies in and out.

Liverpool Port Trade Shows Good Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Increases in the trade of the port of Liverpool were reported by Richard D. Holt, chairman, at the annual meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board recently.

"Last year was our greatest year in tonnage in normal circumstances," he said. "The estimated weight of goods on which dues were paid was 14,422,000 tons, as against 13,970,000 in 1928, an increase of 3 per cent approximately. Three per cent may not sound a very great thing, but it should be remembered that a regular increase of 3 per cent per annum would double the trade of the port in 24 years.

"Considering that we are living in a time when trade is not enjoying exceptional prosperity, and finance is not particularly easy, the record of our port for the year, both in trade and finance, seems to me by no means unsatisfactory and to afford no ground of encouragement for those who are so fond of lamenting the decay of the port of Liverpool. I am glad to be able to state that there has been a very marked improvement to our trade since the beginning of August."

Further points from Mr. Holt's report are that the revenue from ships shows an increase of £135,000, that the rates and dues on foreign goods inward show an increase of £15,000 and on foreign goods outward an increase of £6,000.

The total net increase in the revenue was £164,882. The tonnage of vessels paying dock tonnage rates was 15,553,104 tons, an increase of 341,303 tons on the previous year.

Fascisti Inaugurate Many Public Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The seventh anniversary of the March on Rome was marked once more by the inauguration of a further series of the great public works with which the Fascist régime is improving the economic equipment of the country and raising the standard of life of the population, more especially in the southern provinces and the islands where the need was greatest.

Works to the number of 9697 have been completed during the seventh year of the new régime at a cost of 3,739,000,000 lire, of which 2,000,000,000 was provided by the Treasury and the remainder by the local authorities. Improved means of communication (roads, railways, harbors and inland navigation facilities) account for 1,440,000,000 lire; hydraulic and land reclamation works for 922,000,000 lire; nearly 700,000,000 have been spent on providing housing accommodation and public buildings; 816 new schools have been erected at a cost of 245,000,000 lire. Eight of these, accommodating 11,000 children, have been opened in Naples, where the school population had long outgrown the available accommodation. Florence has been supplied with a long-needed aqueduct, and eleven communes in Sardinia are added to the long list of those now provided for the first time in their history with a water supply. The work accomplished in this field in 1928 has entailed laying down about 100 kilometers of pipes.

The change that has been brought about in the last seven years in Sardinia is truly notable. The Fascist Government has had to repair the results of a century of neglect. Thanks to its efforts, railway communications have been greatly improved and supplemented by adequate road motor services; new villages have been built for the peasantry who are cultivating lands recently reclaimed and irrigated; schools and asylums have been provided.

Throughout Italy great attention is being now given to physical training and sports.

Ship to Begin Study of Whale in Habitat

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There has recently been launched at Port Glasgow the royal research ship, Discovery II, which has been built to the order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the discovery committee. The new ship has a length of 232 feet with a beam of 30 feet and draws 16 feet when fully loaded. She is specially strengthened for resisting ice. Her furnaces burn oil fuel and she can carry enough for 6000 miles at full speed or 9000 miles at economic speed.

The main object before the expert staff which will sail on Discovery II is to determine the effect of man's operations on the stock of whales and to account for the great natural fluctuations in abundance. To find out this, all conditions affecting whales will be studied in the waters, also what affects their migration and distribution. The minute organisms on which they feed will have to be determined and their distribution traced together with the movements of the water masses to which these movements are due. Fine meshed silk nets are used for this purpose.

The gear carried by Discovery II will include the very latest sounding gear and other instruments.

REPORT BRINGS CHURCH CLOSER TO EDUCATION

Distinctive Doctrines Excluded From English School Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"We believe that for the culture and growth of religious education the conditions are now more favorable than they have been during many years. . . . It would clearly be unwise to hinder the course of natural progress by asking that this education should be enforced by any measure of legislative or statutory compulsion. The church and the education authorities are now closer together than they ever have been in the past; to demand compulsion would strike a breach between them and would only revive old controversies which are now happily dying down."

This is one of the conclusions in the report of the Commission on Religious Education, appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in pursuance of the Church Assembly resolution of July 10, 1924. The report represents the work of an influential body of church men and church women, including Sir Henry Hadow, the Rev. H. Costley-White, the Bishop of Derby, and others. It covers the whole field, including day schools (elementary and secondary), universities, Sunday schools the teaching profession, and the prospects of the denominational schools.

Doctrines Excluded

The commission recommends the continuation of the "Cowper Temple" clause, that is the clause of the Education Act which confines religious instruction in schools provided by the local authorities to undenominational teaching, and excludes the distinctive doctrines of any particular church. This removes the possibility of acute controversy in which the churches and political parties would have been involved.

Other recommendations are that every child who can read sufficiently well should be provided with a copy of the Bible or one or more portions of it; that head teachers of schools should be encouraged to arrange the religious lessons so as to make the best use of the better qualified members of the staffs; that in every secondary school there should be one or two specialists who have undergone a course in religious instruction; and that where it is possible, in connection with the universities, the church should estblish theological colleges.

School Aid Provided

A subject on which considerable controversy has arisen has been the claim on the part of certain churches, and even by a minority of this commission, that the state should help financially the building of denominational schools. The commission, in its majority report, whitfles this demand down to the suggestion that public grants should be made by local authorities "in aid of such church schools in their districts as are in disrepair or insufficiently equipped to fulfill the task assigned to them by the authority in the organization of education in their area." Even in this diminished form, however, there is a possibility of objection being made by the large section of the community which insists that where public money is granted there should be full public control.

The commission recommends that the church training colleges should be administered in a liberal spirit; and that these colleges should gradually develop their divinity teaching. Finally, a recommendation is made for the reform of that historic body, the national society. The society, it is urged, should be asked so to enlarge the scope of its operations and so to reform its constitution as to be able to become the central council of the church for religious education. To achieve this end, the national society is asked to petition for a new charter.

Germany Developing Night Flying Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is studying with keenest interest the enormous improvements made in the course of the last year or so in aviation in general, but more especially in the United States. The American Loening Company alone, says the Weser Zeitung, flies 7300 kilometers nightly and although most of the American airways are used by night chiefly for mail service, passenger carrying lines are fast becoming popular for night traveling.

Night flying on the continent of Europe, says the Weser Zeitung, still lags far behind the American achievement, but the German Lufthansa is making every effort to overcome the difficulties that have up to the present lain in the way of this important side of aviation. At present four new revolving searchlights, in addition to those already in existence, are being installed on the line between Berlin and Koenigsberg on the Berlin-Moscow route, and seven more are shortly to be added to the searchlights already installed in the Danzig area.

In September work was begun in connection with a night service on the line Berlin-Schkenditz, where five revolving searchlights are being installed. Before the close of the year, too, it is hoped to extend the present night lighting along the Berlin-Hanover route as far as the Ruhr district. As soon as the line has been extended to Belgium to join the London-Ostend line, a through night service will be possible from Koenigsberg to London.

At present besides the German line already mentioned and the London-Ostend-Brussels line, there exists in Europe only one other night service, viz., that between London and Paris. Quite recently, however, a project has arisen for installing a similar service from Hamburg via Hanover and Frankfort-on-the-Main to Basel. The importance of such a line is strongly insisted on by Sweden. During the past summer Sweden has begun work on night lines between Oslo and Malmo and Stockholm and Malmo, which it is hoped to continue to Hamburg, thus making possible a through night service from Stockholm or Oslo to Basel.

RUMANIANS REACH ACCORD WITH CZECHS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Czechoslovak commission working at Satumare, Rumania, has reached accord on the boundary lines between the two nations and correlated problems.

The agreement will await the approval of the respective parliaments.

COACH LUXURY LEADING THEME AT MOTOR SHOW

Olympia Displays Typify Big Advance Made in Lines of Comfort and Style

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Ninth International Motor Transport Exhibition held recently at Olympia afforded ample proof of the remarkable progress made in the commercial motor-vehicle industry throughout the world since 1927 when the last exhibition was held.

The general course of motorcoach and public vehicle construction is toward greater luxury, smoother conveyance, better ventilation and heating, higher speeds, more safety, and less labor and expense in maintenance, so that the wealthy owner of a high class private car now has little advantage in comfort over the "man in the street" who takes his wife and family for a day trip into the country in one of the new "parlor coaches."

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, in opening the exhibition, said he was particularly interested in the rapid progress made in the use of pneumatic tires which not only decreased the cost of road maintenance, but reduced noise and vibration.

Notable developments seen at the show were the adoption of the 6-cylinder engine for heavy commercial vehicles and the progress of large "six-wheelers" to carry 12-ton loads or more, also the further use of tractors and tractor-trailers. There was a coach to seat 32 passengers capable of 65 miles an hour and a huge "double-decker" omnibus fitted with 67 handsomely upholstered seats.

A veritable mastodon was shown in the form of a trailer with 8 axles and 32 wheels capable of carrying a weight of 110 tons. It was controlled by two drivers, one at the front and one at the back, who were connected by telephone.

An American manufacturer displayed a traveling shop. By means of a small electric motor the roof could be raised and the sides expanded beyond the wheels, thereby enlarging the interior so that the salesman could display his wares during tours through country villages.

Petrol power by no means monopolized the exhibition. Diesel or semi-Diesel engines using heavy oil and exhibited by two European firms, represented one of the most important developments in recent automobile engine construction.

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PARAGUAYANS SCORN SPEED IN GENIAL CLIMATE

Bounteous Nature Aided Republic to Recover From Past Devastating Wars

By W. L. SCHURZ
Formerly American Trade Commissioner to Paraguay

Of all the Latin-American countries, none is more of a personality than is Paraguay. Certainly none has had a more interesting history.

At an early stage, the religious element succeeded the secular power in real control of the colony. Paraguay became virtually one vast mission, with the Indian population gathered in "reductions," as the establishments were called. Paraguay broke away from Spain without bloodshed, and from 1816 to 1840 the young Republic was under the absolute dominion of the most remarkable character in Latin-American history.

This man was the sinister Dr. Francia, known to his subjects as "El Supremo" or "The Supreme One." The masses, schooled in long tradition of docility, accepted his rule without question. The small white population was held in subjection by a system of terrorism and espionage that discouraged any opposition to the dictator. To make his control more effective, Francia cut off his country from intercourse with the outside world, and only admitted such foreigners as could be useful to him. Two of these foreigners were the Robertson brothers, whose account of conditions under Francia furnished the basis for Edward Lucas White's fine novel, "El Supremo."

After Francia, Paraguay was ruled until 1870 by the two Lopez, Carlos Antonio and Francisco Solano. The rule of the first Lopez was largely beneficial, but his work was entirely undone and the nation almost ruined by the ambitions of his successor. By his efforts to form an empire in the heart of South America with Paraguay as a nucleus, Francisco Solano precipitated a war with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The conflict ended in 1870, after six years of desperate strife, in which the adult male population was almost wiped out.

In the crisis the nation was saved by the heroism and devotion of its women, and during that period of trial the Paraguayan women gained habits of self-reliance and industry that make them still the backbone of the nation to a degree found nowhere else in Latin American.

Age of Reconstruction

The country has spent the past few decades in re-establishing its wrecked economy and in attempts to gain political stability. Though still a relatively backward country, it has made much progerss toward orderly government and a fuller development of its resources.

Except for the disputed area of the Gran Chaco, claimed by Bolivia on the west, Paraguay is a real geographical entity, bounded on three sides by the two great rivers, the Paraguay and the Paraná, and on the north by the Apa and well-defined ranges of hills. It is a rolling land, full of beautiful vistas and well watered everywhere by a multitude of clear streams. Much of its surface is covered by the Caa-Quazú or "Great Forest" of the Guaranis. In spite of trying spells of torrid weather in the summer that are generally broken by torrential rains, the climate is all in all a very agreeable one. Endowed with a rich soil, it is only natural that Paraguay should be predominantly agricultural.

Since one of the dictators compelled the people to plant a certain number of orange trees, the country has become a veritable orange grove, in addition to its fields of cotton, tobacco and sugar cane. I have found orange trees in the jungle, where the seeds had been carried by birds, and from my horse have often picked oranges from the trees overhanging the roads of the interior.

Links with Argentina

The hard quebracho tree of the Gran Chaco produces one of the most important tanning materials used in the North American leather industry. This product and the raising of cattle constitute the most important industries of that mysterious land to the west of the main river.

As the only practicable approaches to Paraguay are by way of Buenos Aires, its commercial relations with the Argentine are particularly close, and its money is only quoted abroad in terms of Argentine pesos. As most of its staple products are produced in Argentina, it is at a disadvantage in foreign markets, as compared with its larger and more progressive neighbor. Asuncion lies four days by river steamer above Buenos Aires and two days by train. It is also now accessible by a regular airplane service.

The population of Paraguay is about 900,000, or approximately what it was before the war of 1865-70.

The Paraguayan masses are a mixture of Spaniard and Guarani Indian. Although recent governments have discouraged the use of the ancient Guarani language, outside the large towns it is still the common tongue of the people. Even the ruling class, who are largely of pure Spanish blood, often speak it in their homes. The Indians are confined to a few tribes that inhabit the wilderness of the Gran Chaco and small groups in the great forest of the east.

Few Foreigners

There are very few foreigners in the country and immigration from Europe has never been heavy, largely because the Argentine drains off the human currents from overseas before they can filter through to Paraguay. However, some interesting colonizing experiments have been made. One of the most ambitious of these was the attempt to set up an advanced socialistic régime in the colony of New Australia. A large colony has lately been founded in the interior of the Gran Chaco by Mennonite sectarians from Canada, mostly of German origin. Plans have since been made for a Doukhobor colony from Canada. The Paraguayan Government, in its desire to welcome serious agricultural immigrants, has been tolerant of the special tenets of some of these bodies of colonists, such as the refusal of the Mennonites to bear arms.

The most successful colonies have been those founded by Germans as at Hoheneu on the Paraná River. Here the hardy German pioneers have formed a progressive community with comfortable homes in what was before an absolute jungle.

There are few such kindly and hospitable peoples in the world as the native Paraguayans, particularly of the country districts. The claims of time and cupidity have little place in the make-up of this race, whose individuals are so generous of their agreeable society and the bounty of their small wherewithal. In my travels through the interior I was never refused a night's lodging by any of the country people, and none would ever accept money in compensation for their hospitality.

No High Pressure Civilization

If most Paraguayans seem to lack the industrious habits demanded by our own high pressure civilization, it is because their social and economic order is still a relatively primitive one. A prolific nature provides a subsistence at minimum of effort, and the simple habits of the whole community do not supply the stimulus for the more sustained labor that would result in higher material standards of living. It is a paradox that the Paraguayans of the towns learned to strike before the modern industrial order that is associated with strikes had appeared in their country. There have been strikes of the market women and the pupils of the public schools, and a general strike may be declared in a Paraguayan town on the slightest provocation. Much of this attitude on the part of the newly organized labor is the result of contagion of the radical workers of the Argentine, transmitted by the high-handed crews of the river steamers that ply between Buenos Aires and Paraguayan ports.

In spite of many obstacles the Nation has made very noticeable strides economically, and it has wearied of the political adventures whose ambitions have too often bedevilled the country with their appeals to revolution. The Government has also made efforts to reduce the high degree of illiteracy in the population by extending the public school system to all parts of the country. Favored by nature to an unusual degree, the little Republic is no longer content to vegetate while the world goes by, but is preparing to claim its place in the procession of progress.

Sunny and Unhurried Is Asuncion, Paraguay's Placid Capital

Upper Left Is the Landing Pier on the Paraguay River, Which Is Navigable for Vessels Drawing Up to 12 Feet, as Far as the Capital, Though Boats of Lighter Draft Proceed Farther Into Brazil. On the Right Is a Typical Market Scene, While Below Is the Old Calle Asuncion, a Cobbled Street Showing Some of the New-Style Buildings Replacing the Ancient One-Story Houses. Map Shows Position of Paraguay in Heart of South America—Black Section Paraguay Proper, Shaded Section the Chaco District, Still in Dispute Between Paraguay and Bolivia.

QUINTANA ROO RICH IN WOODS AND CHICLE GUM

Mexico Studies Area's Needs Along Educational and Economic Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Moises Saenz, subsecretary of the Mexican Ministry of Public Education, has returned from Quintana Roo with some light on the economic, social, educational, and political conditions existing in that territory. The only communication with Mexico is by sea around the north end of the Yucatan peninsula, or by boat from Guatemala, or British Honduras.

Quintana Roo is rich in precious woods like cedar and mahogany, and in the chico sapote which yields chewing gum. Its port of Payo Obispo sends forth each year 90 per cent of all the gum material the world chews. The part of the territory between Rio Hondo and the lake region of Bacalar, in the south, is the only portion of the territory where agriculture supplies is needs. The rest of the waterless region is dependent on the outside world for most of its necessities.

Most of the territory is let out in concessions to individuals and companies that exploit both the lumber and chicle wealth of the territory. During the last few years frequent complaints have been made that the natives of the territory within which the concessions are exploited are held in practical feudal bondage by a contract system, and that the products of the country go out as contraband, so that the resources benefit neither the inhabitants of the region or the country in general. Denials of these complaints are entered by the concessionaries.

Señor Saenz states that the contraband problem does exist, and that one of its important aspects is that of human contraband. The frontiers are not guarded, and all who wish can be passed between Quintana Roo, Guatemala and British Honduras.

As to schools, Señor Saenz finds those in Cozumel, Payo Obispo, and other places where they have been established during the last few years, functioning well. The native population is small and workers must be imported. More schools will be founded, and colonization schemes are being discussed, as well as the building of railroads from Valladolid to Puerto Morelos, and from Peto to Santa Cruz del Bravo connecting Quintana Roo with Yucatan.

Rumania Pensions Many State Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Rumanian Government has just announced that all state employees who have arrived at the age of 57 years or who have been in the service of the state for 30 years or more will be retired in the very near future, and on a pension of about two-thirds their present salary.

Since there is so little work to be found at this time of year, this decision is predicted to impose a great hardship on a relatively large number of men and families, and the Government is now searching for a solution to the approaching problem.

The present salary scale is almost unbelievably low. The writer recently interviewed a retired railroad clerk (for the railroads are owned by the state) who has a family of four children, one an army captain, who said that his retirement pay is only 4000 lei, or about $25. Fortunately he has his own modest little home and one son who brings his monthly pay to add to the family budget.

The act of the Government in retiring so many officials and employees is said to be due to an agreement made with the authorities who advanced the $100,000,000 stabilization loan some 10 months ago, which agreement calls for a 15 per cent reduction in all departments.

Hope now lies in an early agreement with foreign companies to begin the construction of public roads and an important canal which will connect up Bucharest with the Danube and the Black Sea. Such enterprises would employ thousands of men and introduce an abundance of foreign capital.

European Tank Ship Owners Organize

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — Considerable advantage is expected from the international organization of tank-steamer owners, which was founded at a meeting at The Hague held under the auspices of owners of tankers in all European countries, at the invitation of Dr. W. H. de Monchy, managing director of Phs. van Ommeren's Scheepvaartbedrijf (steamship company), Rotterdam.

Apart from the advantage resulting from furthering of the individual interests of the members by a close co-operation of the tank-steamer owners, it is hoped that the regular contact between shipowners in this direction may lead to the avoidance in future of a too rapid increase in the tanker fleet, which induced such a sharp decline in the tank freight market a few years ago.

As the development of the world oil industry gives grounds for the expectation of great possibilities for the tanker business, the establishment of the new organization is widely applauded. It maintains a close contact with the Baltic and International Maritime Conference, in which most of the important West-European steamship companies are united. The executive committee of the new organization consists of: Dr. W. H. de Monchy (Rotterdam), A. P. Moller (Copenhagen), Jean Perrachon (Paris), T. Dannevig (Oslo), and John T. Essberger (Hamburg). The committee will later be completed by representatives from other countries.

DUTCH TO OPEN SEA FISHERIES IN EAST INDIES

Company to Follow Survey in Tropic Waters With Modern Methods

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—J. F. Poortman of Maassluis has recently returned from a study tour in the Dutch East Indies, where he investigated—with the help of a government working subsidy of 150,000 florins or $60,000—the possibility of the establishment of a modern sea fishing enterprise in the tropic zone. His report to the Dutch East Indies Government states the desirability of the execution of this plan, which presents several most interesting aspects.

Mr. Poortman's plan originated in the after-war years, when the Dutch herring fishery seemed to be no longer a paying proposition. As the Indian islands Java and Madoera alone already imported about 50,000,000 florins ($20,000,000) worth of canned fish, he thought the Indian Seas might well provide new scope and employment for the Dutch trawlers, at the same time offering work to Zuider Zee fishermen, who in the near future will be thrown out of work by the draining of the Zuider Zee.

Sea fishing in the Indies, being up to the present exclusively coast fishing, is entirely in the hands of natives, who make poor catches, which might be increased by improved nets and so on, but who did not give heed to the hints and efforts of the Dutch East Indian Government fishery experts, who during many years tried to teach them more efficient fishing methods.

Mr. Poortman has arrived at the conclusion that sufficient fish is available in the Indian waters, chiefly consisting of herring, to justify the realization of these plans.

As soon as the Indian Government has come to a favorable decision, Mr. Poortman will found a company for sea fishing in the seas of the Dutch East Indies. Activities will be started with three ships, which will have to be built in Europe and equipped with the most modern outfit. Except under extraordinary circumstances, fishing can be started in March or April next year.

Bow Bells, Silent Two Years, Await Repair Fund Ere They Can Ring Again

Famous Peal That Called Back Dick Whittington Is Mute Owing to Cracks in Metal and Supporting Masonry—Vibration of Underground Damages Tower

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Unless the Finance Committee of the City of London Corporation makes special provision, or some generous donor is forthcoming, it may be many years before the world-famous Bow Bells are heard again. Dick Whittington may sit on Highgate Hill, and listen in vain for the call to "turn again"; and London children as they grow up may no longer boast that they were "born within the sound of Bow Bells," and are therefore true and genuine Cockneys.

Bow Bells are silent; they have been silent these two years or more, and they are likely to remain so unless means are found to overcome the present financial impasse.

It is not the bells alone which are the cause of the trouble, but the need to carry out an extensive system of repair in the tower, in which they are housed. The tower stands 235 feet high, and Sir Christopher Wren, who built it, probably never imagined that an underground railway would be burrowed beneath it and shift it a few inches out of the perpendicular. Nor did he think of the heavy traffic that goes pounding by for 20 hours out of the 24.

All these things have combined to make the famous tower of Bow Church unsafe, at any rate for the purposes of bell-ringing, and the bells have been silent for many moons. Moreover, the frame in which they are hung needs repair, and the great tenor bell, which weighs 2½ tons, is cracked at the point at which it is fastened to the woodwork.

The tenor, with the six other bells, then existing in the tower, were recast in 1762 at the famous foundry in Whitchapel, which has been in active existence since 1570, and since then the number of the bells has been raised to 12.

A sum of £5000, it is estimated, will put the tower and the bells in good repair; and other essential work to the interior of the church, and to the organ, will involve another £5000. Fifty-odd years ago the parishioners of Bow could have found the money themselves. They had large trust funds, but in 1875 an Act of Parliament decreed that the bulk of this money should pass to the City of London Parochial Foundation, which now allows the church only £500 a year for the maintenance of the service and current expenses, and £130 a year for repairs to the fabric.

Hence the appeal to the finance committee of the city — and incidentally to anyone else who has the interests of the city at heart and would like to hear Bow Bells ring out their merry peal once more.

CUBA SUGAR SEASON NEAR

HAVANA (AP)—Cuba's sugar grinding season will open Dec. 15 with an estimated total of 4,700,000 long tons, according to a report to the Associated Press by General Eugenio Molinet, Secretary of Agriculture.

Danish Estates Break Under Heavy Taxes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The huge estates of the Danish nobility are rapidly being transformed into small holdings or split up, the last instance being the possessions of the Counts of Reventlon, which are now being offered for sale—a step necessitated by the diverse heavy taxation which has had to be paid to the state, amounting to some 6,000,000 crowns ($1,500,000).

The Countship of Christianssade in the island of Lolland will have to be disposed of also. The property comprises the two historic castles of Christianssade and Pederstrup, with parks and land, and the estates of Skzeltofte, Ludvigslund and Friheds-minde.

A further sign of the democratizing of land in Denmark is found in the reports made at the annual meeting of the Mortgage Society of the small holdings men in Jutland, at which it was stated that the society's loans aggregated 364,000 Kr. ($96,000,000), divided over 100,303 loans, against security in real estate valued at 742,000,000 Kr. ($186,000,000). The reserve fund amounts to 13,800,000 Kr. ($3,500,000).

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Wednesday and Thursday were the following:

Lily L. Egle, Geneva, Switz.
Erna M. Stottmeister, Jamaica, Long Island.
Ella J. McConsule, Washington, D. C.
Alice J. Conway, Washington, D. C.
E. Nancy Clarkson, Shadow Lawn, East Falls Church, Va.
Mrs. Adah M. Graves, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Mabelle H. Arnold, Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Isabelle J. Fleming, Glencoe, Ill.
Bernice M. Palmer, Los Angeles, Calif.
H. K. Decatur, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Erma E. White, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.
Miss Eva G. Purlee, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice K. Hammerslough, Flushing, L. I.
Mr. E. R. Hammerslough, Flushing, L. I.
Thomas T. Warren, Los Angeles, Calif.

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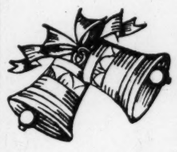

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HAINES GAINS FINAL ROUND

Will Meet Larigan for United States Fall Squash Tennis Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the first time in his career as a squash tennis player Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, United States champion, will contest the final round of the annual fall scratch tournament, the opening event of the season, Friday afternoon at the New York Athletic Club.

Edward R. Larigan, who will oppose him, on the other hand, was the winner, both of the two preceding years, and is trying hard to make this the third victory for the Crescent Athletic Club player.

Both of the semifinal matches played on Wednesday were hard fought, and Milton Baron of the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, who opposed Haines, carried him to five games, and led at 2 games to 1. Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of the Park Avenue Squash Club, encountering Larigan, also made a hard fight, being within a point of extra points in the first game and winning the second. But in each case the higher ranking star had more in reserve than the opposition, and ran out the last two games by wide margins.

Haines led all the way in the first game of this match with Baron, though Baron worked up to within a point of him at 7—8, and service changed hands several times before Haines could get over a tendency to overdrive the back line. But he soon settled down and ran out the game at 15—9.

In the second and third games Baron developed a skill in taking the hardest drives of the champion on the volley, and though Haines, with his most vigorous driving and well gauged change of pace, managed to reach 11-all, another series of volleys by Baron gave him the game, 15—11. Then the Fraternity Club star volleyed his way through the third game with equal skill, and led at 2 games to 1, winning the third in 12 innings, 15—5.

Haines was now in better condition than his more active opponent, and playing steadily and with great care, wore down the endurance of Baron, and though Baron led at 5—2, he did not get another point until Haines was at game point, and the score was tied a moment later, when a wallop by Haines gave him the game, 15—6. Then the champion took the final game with even more ease, allowing Baron only four points.

The first game of the match between Larigan and Sieverman was close all the way through, with Larigan maintaining a slight lead most of the time. Finally, when Larigan was at game point at 14—12, he lost his service on a brilliant placement by the Park Avenue player, and the latter took the next to bring him within a point of tying the score and forcing extra points. Sieverman slipped badly in the next rally, by serving two faults, to lose his chance. Then Larigan ran out the game with a well-placed low shot.

Sieverman showed his finest squash in the second game, when Larigan let down a bit under the strain of the steadiness of his opponent. So the game was all in favor of Sieverman, who took it at 15—6. Sieverman also showed well at the start of the third game, and led up to double figures. But now Larigan was set for his finest play, the sort he shows only against the highest class of player, and with great agility, and getting ability beyond any other player of the present day, tied the score at 10-all and then ran out the game without the loss of another point.

Larigan continued his superplay in the final session, while Sieverman, though playing good squash, was beginning to lose control, and took only four points while Larigan was amassing his necessary 15 for victory. The summary:

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—9, 11—15, 5—15, 15—6, 15—4.

Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Frank A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—13, 6—15, 15—10, 15—4.

Steel Shafted Golf Clubs Approved

Royal and Ancient Lifts Ban Amid Satisfaction and Surprise

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club Thursday sanctioned the use of steel shafted golf clubs in an official communication issued from St. Andrews. The decision from the supreme council of the golfing world, though received with general satisfaction, has caused considerable surprise for, despite the opinion that Britain must eventually fall in with the American ruling, it was thought in golfing circles that the rules of golf committee was not yet prepared to make so momentous a decision.

Hitherto golfers using steel shafted clubs in club competitions were disqualified and though some enthusiasts possess sets a vast majority of players have never even handled them. Americans visiting Britain on a golfing holiday will no longer be forced to buy new sets of clubs to compete in championships or competitions. The price of hickory shafts has increased in recent years and the quality of all but most specially selected has deteriorated.

A general rush for steel clubs is expected and the price of hickory shafts should be lowered, but many golfers will follow the example of two of the world's greatest players, Robert T. Jones Jr. and Walter C. Hagen and remain loyal to wooden ones. Experience has shown the best golfers gain the least in the change from the old order and no one will grudge a "little more distance" to the less expert exponents of the game. The chief sufferers from the change will be those irate players, who after missing shots used to vent their wrath on the defenseless wooden clubs by snapping them over their knees.

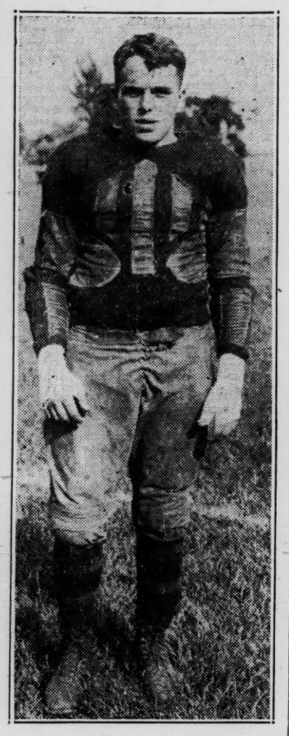
N. Y. U. ELECTS CAPTAIN

NEW YORK—Jerry Nemecek, who played left end for his team in its final game against Carnegie Institute of Technology, was elected captain of the New York University football team for 1930 immediately after the game. Nemecek, whose home is in East Syracuse, N. Y., starred at Bellfonte Academy before coming to New York and has been an outstanding end on the varsity team for the past two years.

PORTLAND REMAINS IN LEAGUE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Definite decision to retain its franchise in the New England League next season was reached Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Portland Baseball Club. Election of officers was deferred until the January business session.

Leads the Navy



Fotograms

CAPT. LYLE L. KOEPKE '30
U. S. Naval Academy Football Team

Eastern Football Season Nears End

Only Three Games of College Importance to Be Played This Week-End

Eastern college football for 1929 will come to a close tomorrow and the big game of the day will bring University of Notre Dame against the United States Military Academy at the Polo Grounds, New York City. There are two other games which will attract wide attention with the United States Naval Academy facing Dartmouth College at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, and Boston College meeting College of the Holy Cross in their annual contest at Boston. Notre Dame defeated West Point last year 12 to 6, while Boston College defeated Holy Cross 19 to 0. Dartmouth and Annapolis did not play.

There were a number of big eastern games Thursday, the one that figured most prominently probably being that between University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State College, as the former had won all of its previous games, and was in line not only for the eastern championship, but also for the national honors. Pittsburgh strengthened its claims to both by winning 20 to 7. The playing of Joseph Donchess '30, left end; A. R. Montgomery '30, left guard, and Thomas Parkinson '30, fullback, for the winners, featured the game, Parkinson scoring all of the points made by Pitt.

University of Pennsylvania came from behind in the second half to defeat Cornell University, 17 to 7. The feature of the game was a 102-yard run for a touchdown by R. E. Gentle '31 for Pennsylvania. It was on the kickoff at the start of the second half, and came at a time when Pennsylvania was trailing 7 to 0. W. T. Masters '31 also starred during the game, making a 50-yard run which contributed largely toward the second touchdown and kicking the two points-after, as well as a goal from the field. Cornell scored on a forward pass thrown from Pennsylvania's 12-yard line on a fourth down.

Syracuse University defeated Columbia University in their annual game at Baker Field, 6 to 0, Warren Stevens '31, making the touchdown in the last quarter. Colgate University added to its claim for a high rating in eastern circles by defeating Brown University at Providence, 32 to 0. It was the first time Colgate had defeated Brown in seven years. In the past four years these games have been very close, Brown winning in 1928, 16 to 13, while the other three were ties.

Carnegie School of Technology defeated New York University 20 to 0, the winners displaying a forward-passing attack that the Violet could not stop. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College easily defeated University of Vermont, 20 to 0, while Bucknell University won from Dickinson College, 78 to 0.

BERWICK MARATHON WON BY GUS MOORE

Victorious Over Icy Course and 32 Runners

BERWICK, Pa. (AP)—Gus Moore of Pittsburgh won the twentieth annual Berwick Marathon Thursday over a field of 32 runners in 49m. 42½s. The course was covered with ice and snow, with two-foot drifts in one place.

R. J. Detwiler '30 of Pennsylvania State College, was second; William Reynolds, Galt, Ontario, third; James P. Henigan, Boston, fourth; Wills McCluskey, Toronto, fifth; Ralph Radcliffe Jr. '30, Pennsylvania State College, sixth; William Ruckel, New York City, seventh; William Meyer, Philadelphia, eighth; Arthur Harvin, Portland, Me., ninth; Fred Sargeant, Galt, Ontario, tenth.

The winner's time was two minutes slower than the record for the course set in 1922 by William Ritola, New York.

SEATTLE LEADS LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Seattle Eskimos of the Pacific Coast Hockey League secured a victory over Portland's Buckaroos here in a closely played overtime contest, 1 to 0, Thursday night. Jack Walker, veteran stickhandler, scored the only and winning goal after 9m. and 55s. of the extra session. It was the third-straight overtime game for the Buckaroos, something of a record for the league. Seattle assumed the league leadership by the victory. Aitkenhead and Winkler, rival goalies, played spectacularly.

UTAH CLINCHES TITLE

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Having previously clinched titular prowess in the Rocky Mountain Football Conference, the University of Utah crowned a brilliant season by defeating the Utah College of Agriculture, 26 to 7. The University of Denver won a consolation prize here by defeating the Colorado State Agricultural College, 10 to 6, thereby obtaining a tie with the University of Colorado for second place in the standing. Utah has won its third crown in four years.

FIELD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Matches Being Held to Pick All-American Team of Girl Players

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Northeast and Southwest first teams were the feature winners Wednesday, and Southeast second team was the outstanding victor Thursday in the annual United States intersectional field hockey tournament for women, being conducted at Wellesley College by the United States Field Hockey Association.

The tourney is being held as a means of selecting an All-American field hockey team. The All-American team will be picked after today's contests, and this team will meet an All-American second team Saturday.

Wednesday, Northeast defeated Midwest by 8 goals to 2. The winning team was composed of players from Boston, New York and Philadelphia districts, while players from Chicago and St. Louis section represented the mid-West team. The Misses M. Appolonis and A. Rodgers teamed up well to score seven goals between them. Miss Appolonis played left inside and Miss Rodgers, right inside.

The second feature match on the opening day of the tournament resulted in a victory for Southwest over Etcetera by the wide margin of 14 to 1. The victors were led by Miss Anne B. Townsend of Philadelphia, president of the United States F. H. A. The losers were girls from this district.

Another game, a second-team affair, resulted in a 2-to-1 victory for Southwest seconds over Northeast seconds Wednesday.

Thursday's feature matches saw the Northeast first team and the Southeast first team battle to a 1-to-1 tie, and Southeast second team defeat the Etceteras, 7 to 1.

A third match on the holiday resulted in a victory for the Midwest eleven over the Northeast second, 3 to 2.

The summary of the four feature matches:

FIRST DAY

NORTHEAST		MIDWEST
R. Tyson, lw	rw,	M. Ramsey
M. Appolonis, li	ri,	B. Wilbur
H. Davenport, c	c,	C. Rice
A. Rodgers, ri	li,	J. Furves
A. McGovern, rw	lw,	D. Boeckmann
P. Bartol, lhb	rhb,	E. Washburn
H. Libby, chb	chb,	I. Bolton
A. Nicholl, rhb	lhb,	A. Mosscrap
B. Series, lf	rf,	E. Hellebrandt
D. Andrus, rf	lf,	C. Wesson
K. Ouintard, g	g,	E. White

Score—Northeast 8, Midwest 2. Goals—Miss Appolonis 4, Miss Rodgers 3, Miss Libby for Northeast; Miss Rice and Miss Fisher for Midwest. Referees—Misses Fowler and Palfrey. Time—Two 30m. periods.

SOUTHWEST		ETCETERA
J. Kendig, lw	rw,	J. Albrecht
K. Hare, li	ri,	B. Goss
V. Vanderbeck, c	c,	H. Johnston
B. Cadbury, ri	li,	J. Epiersold
S. Cross, rw	lw,	J. Gouch
B. Stremeigh, lhb	rhb,	F. Frey
Anne B. Townsend, chb	chb,	H. Fogg
K. McLean, rhb	lhb,	J. Crowe
K. Norris, lf	rf,	M. Frost
Anne Pugh, rf	lf,	K. Snyder
F. Elliott, g	g,	A. Willey

Score—Southwest 14, Etcetera 1. Goals—Miss Vanderbeck 5, Miss Cadbury 3, Miss Townsend 3, Miss Hare 2, Miss Cross for Southwest; Miss Johnston for Etcetera. Referees—Misses Mosscrop and Morris. Time—two 30m. periods.

SECOND DAY

NORTHEAST		SOUTHWEST
A. McGovern, lw	rw,	J. Cross
A. Rodgers, li	ri,	B. Cadbury
H. Davenport, c	c,	V. Vanderbeck
M. Appolonis, ri	li,	K. Hare
R. Tyson, rw	lw,	J. Kendig
A. Nichol, lhb	rhb,	B. Stremeigh
H. Libby, chb	chb,	A. B. Townsend
P. Sartol, rhb	lhb,	K. McLean
B. Series, lf	rf,	K. Norris
D. Andrus, rf	lf,	A. Pugh
K. Ouintard, g	g,	F. Elliott

Score—Northeast 1, Southwest 1. Goals—Miss H. Davenport for Northeast; Miss B. Cadbury for Southwest. Referees—Misses Goss and Rudd. Time—Two 30m. periods.

SOUTHEAST SECOND		ETCETERA
H. Lamar, lw	rw,	J. Albrecht
J. Sheer, li	ri,	C. Bigham
D. Haslam, c	c,	M. Johnston
A. Mutch, ri	li,	J. Pierson
K. Thomas, rw	lw,	G. Jouch
M. Collier, lhb	rhb,	B. Crowe
H. Turnbull, chb	chb,	H. Fogg
E. West, rhb	lhb,	H. Frey
A. Page, lf	rf,	Snyder
L. Hawes, rf	lf,	Moffatt
A. Eglehart, g	g,	Wiley

Score—Southeast Second 7, Etcetera 1. Goals—Miss Sheer 3, Miss Haslam 2, Miss Mutch, Miss Turnbull for Southeast Second; Miss Bigham for Etcetera. Referees—Miss Rodgers and Miss Smallts. Time—Two 30m. periods.

JAMES McDADE IS 10-MILE CHAMPION

Covers Course in 57m. 17s. Under Adverse Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—James McDade, unattached, captured the United States 10-mile running championship Thursday at Astoria, L. I., from a field of 14. The title was won by Frank Titterton last year. McDade's time for the 10 miles was 57m. 17s., which is over seven minutes slower than the record for the distance set by Hannes Kolehmainen in 1913.

William Agee, representing the Emorywood Athletic Club of Baltimore, was second, about 75 yards in the rear and about 60 yards in front of Fred Ward Jr. of the Millrose Athletic Association, who captured third place.

The winner ran a splendid race. The slow running was due to the strong wind which swept the East River bank course. Several runners were forced to withdraw.

Agee, a member of the United States Olympic Marathon squad in the last Olympic Games and 1928 Southern 10-mile champion, was the only runner of the track that was not lapped by McDade. The summary:

Ten-mile Run—Won by James McDade, unattached; second, William Agee, Emorywood A. C.; third, Fred Ward Jr., Millrose A. A.; fourth, Max Lamp, Millrose A. A.; fifth, Ove Nilsen, Norwegian Turn Society. Time—57m. 17s.

OLYMPICS MOVE UP TO LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit Olympics moved into first place in the International Hockey League for the third time this winter when they defeated Niagara Falls here Thursday night before 7000 fans. The score was 6 to 3. The last-place club of the league put up a determined battle against the powerful Detroit combination. At one time in the second period Detroit was leading, 4 to 0, but Niagara Falls scored three times in as many minutes to reduce the margin to one goal. Olympics scored twice in the third period and Niagara Falls once.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Pennsylvania 4, Cornell 1.
Haverford 1, Princeton 0.
Yale 2, Annapolis 1.

Tulsa Oilers Keep Lead of Standing

Win and Tie Against St. Paul —St. Louis and Kansas City Triumph

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	4	1	1	17	10	9
St. Louis	3	1	2	19	19	7
Duluth	1	3	1	8	8	5
St. Paul	1	2	2	9	12	4
Kansas City	1	1	1	1	1	3
Minneapolis	0	0	3	2	6	0

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 3, Duluth 2.
Tulsa 3, St. Paul 0.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Tulsa 0, St. Paul 0 (overtime).
St. Louis 2, Duluth 2 (overtime).
Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Scoring once in the first period and twice more in the final, the Tulsa Oilers, Thursday night, turned in the opening game of the series.

Graham gave the locals a one-goal lead five minutes after the start of the initial period on a pass from Marker, and Metcalfe, and Wakeford added the other two tallies within one minute of each other in the last session. Metcalfe scored from scrimmage and Wakeford unassisted after taking the puck from a faceoff. The summary:

TULSA		ST. PAUL
Johnson, Wakeford, lw	rw,	Wilson, Thorsteinssen
Moffatt, Sheppard, McPherson, c	c,	Desjardine, Rennie
Marker, Moffatt, Metcalfe, rw	lw,	Conroy, Morrison
Trapp, ld	rd,	Seaborn, Borland
Graham, Williams, rd, ld	ld,	Mulligan, Sande
McCusker, g	g,	E. Stark

Score—Tulsa 3, St. Paul 0. Goals—Graham, Metcalfe and Wakeford for Tulsa. Assist—Marker for Tulsa. Referee—Carl Bartell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa and St. Paul played 80 minutes to a scoreless tie here Thursday night in the last of the two-game series between the two clubs and the Oilers retained first place in the American Hockey Association standing.

Excellent defensive work featured the fray, with Sheppard, Metcalfe, Marker and Captain Trapp of Tulsa, and Manager Wilson, Desjardine and Conroy doing some nice skating and stick work. Offensively both clubs lacked scoring power. The summary:

ST. PAUL		TULSA
Conroy, Rennie, lw	rw,	Metcalfe, Marker
Desjardine, Thorsteinssen, c	c,	Sheppard, Moffatt, McPherson
Wilson, Morrison, Sande, rw	lw,	Wakeford, A. Johnson
Mulligan, ld	rd,	Graham, Williams
Seaborn, Borland, rd	ld,	Trapp
Stark, g	g,	McCusker

Score—St. Paul 0, Tulsa 0. Referee—Carl Bartell. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Flyers rallied here Thursday night and scored two goals in the final period to gain a 2-to-2 tie with the Duluth Hornets in their second American Hockey Association game. Both teams played carefully during the overtime.

Duluth scored once in the first period when Green passed to Forslund and again in the next period on Merrill's unassisted goal. The Flyers, in a desperate attack, scored in the final period Headley to Breen, and Hill scored the tying goal unassisted later. The summary:

DULUTH		ST. LOUIS
Goodman, Green, lw	rw,	Hill, Boileau
Scott, Mitchell, c	c,	Goyer, Acaster
Forslund, Merrill, rw	lw,	Cameron, Powley
Davis, Bergl, ld	rd,	Breen, Headley
Langlois, rd	ld,	Jamieson
Turner, g	g,	Kearney

Score—Duluth 2, St. Louis 2. Goals—Breen, Hill for St. Louis; Forslund, Merrill for Duluth. Assists—Headley for St. Louis; Green for Duluth. Referee—J. Chambers. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In one of the most spectacular hockey matches ever witnessed in this city, the St. Louis Fliers defeated the Duluth team Wednesday night, 3 to 2, in overtime. Both sides scored in the first period, the Duluth team taking a temporary lead when Longlois struck a rebound directly into the net. St. Louis tied the score a few minutes later, Goyer taking the rebound from Breen.

Again Duluth forged into the lead during this period, Green scoring an unassisted goal, but again the persistent Fliers were not to be denied their victory and Powley took Acaster's pass and tied the score just 22 seconds before the gong sounded.

The second and third periods and the first five-minute overtime period were uneventful in a scoring way. During the overtime period, Goyer received Hill's pass from scrimmage and scored the winning goal. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		DULUTH
Cameron, Boileau, lw	rw,	Phillips, Goodman
Goyer, Acaster, c	c,	Scott, Green
Hill, Powley, rw	lw,	Forslund, Merrill
Breen, Jamieson, ld	rd,	Bergl, Davis
Headley, rd	ld,	Langlois
Kearney, g	g,	Turner

Score—St. Louis 3, Duluth 2. Goals—Goyer 2, Powley for St. Louis; Langlois, Green for Duluth. Assists—Breen, Acaster, Hill for St. Louis. Referee—J. Chambers. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Playing before a crowd of 5000 persons, the largest ever to attend an ice hockey game in Kansas City, the Kansas City Plamors defeated the Minneapolis Millers in the opening game of their series here Thursday night by a score of 1 to 0.

A pass, Lessard to Campbell, after 5m. 40s. of play in the third period, accounts for the only score of a brilliant hockey battle. Lessard took the puck near the side of the rink and passed to Campbell, who scored from close in. The first two periods were featured by hard defensive play with neither having much of an advantage. A new heating system has been installed in the ice palace. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		MINNEAPOLIS
Scott, McCormick, lw	rw,	Gordon, Scotvold
Mitchell, Campbell, c	c,	Denneny, C. Adams
Dunfield, Ranger, rw	lw,	S. Adams, DePaul
Halderson, Munro, ld	rd,	Coutu, Redding
McLeod, rd	ld,	Stuart, Crawford
Byrne, g	g,	Malstead

Score—Kansas City 1, Minneapolis 0. Goal—Campbell for Kansas City. Assist—Lessard for Kansas City. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods.

CLEVELAND INDIANS WIN 3-2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Although they tied the score, after being two goals behind at the start of the third period, the Hamilton Tigers were defeated here Wednesday night by the Cleveland Indians, 3 to 2, in an International Hockey League game. The winners scored the deciding goal one minute after the locals had tied the score.

AMERICANS WIN FROM SENATORS

First Victory and First Defeat—Rangers and Detroit Triumph

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	4	1	2	22	19	9
Boston	4	0	1	19	18	8
Chicago	2	2	2	22	16	6
Detroit	1	1	4	21	30	3
Pittsburgh	1	0	3	17	24	2

Canadian Division

Ottawa	5	1	1	32	24	11
Canadiens	3	2	1	23	18	8
Montreal	3	0	4	27	19	6
Toronto	1	1	4	20	30	3
N.Y.Americans	1	0	3	10	15	2

RESULTS THURSDAY

N. Y. Americans 4, Ottawa 3.
N. Y. Rangers 3, Chicago 2.
Detroit 7, Montreal 6.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The New York Americans, with the aid of Burch and Roy S. Burminster, up from the New Haven Eagles, scored a 4-to-3 victory over the Ottawa Senators in a National Hockey League game here Thursday night. It was the first victory for the locals and the first defeat for the Senators this season. The game went into overtime.

Burch promptly launched his attempt to take individual honors in the first period by scoring unassisted at the start. Clancy tied the score five minutes later, but Sheppard, on Conacher's pass and his own rebound, scored and Burch added another, also on his own before the period ended.

Clancy helped his team a bit when he combined with H. Kilrea in a dash to score the second Ottawa goal. But the balance of the period went scoreless as both goalies held the attacks safe.

Not until a four-man attack was launched by Ottawa was the score tied, when Finnigan took a pass from Shields and shot from close-in. This forced overtime, but Himes scored at the start and though Clancy tried his utmost and Ottawa sent up five-man attacks, the Americans successfully held them off. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS		OTTAWA
Massacar, Sheppard, lw	rw,	Finnigan, Grosvenor
Burch, Himes, Holmes, c	c,	Lamb, Touhey
Boyd, Burminster, rw	lw,	H. Kilrea, Connor
Conacher, Burch, ld	rd,	Clancy, Shields
Reise, Simpson, rd, ld	ld,	Smith, Starr, Clancy
Worters, g	g,	Connell

Score—New York Americans 4, Ottawa 3. Goals—Burch 2, Sheppard, Himes for Americans; Clancy 2, Finnigan for Ottawa. Assists—Conacher for Americans; Kilrea, Shields for Ottawa. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Rangers of New York gained first place in the United States division of the National Hockey League standing by defeating the Black Hawks of Chicago, 3 to 2, in a game before a capacity crowd of 8327 at the Coliseum here Thursday night. The Rangers succeeded the Boston Bruins in the league leadership.

Minus their big defense star, Abel, the Hawks were unable to hold the Rangers in check. The latter flashed something like championship form, and probably would have won anyhow. Experience and team play told for the visitors, though the great crowd thought some of the decisions were a shade too good for them also.

New York proved its superiority in the first and third periods, but the Chicagoans outskated them by a big margin in the second period. In the latter, however, the Rangers alone scored, as the Hawks had some bad "breaks" despite their brilliant play.

Scoring started after six minutes of play when Murdoch of New York took a pass from Thompson and sent it past Gardiner, Chicago goalie. Half a minute later Murdoch scored again on a pass from Bourgeault. Chicago scored after four minutes more of play. Wentworth deflecting a pass from Ripley into the net. As the period advanced Arbour, on another Ripley pass, scored the goal that tied. In the second period, with less than a minute to play, Boucher, on a pass from W. Cook, scored the goal that proved the winner. Roach, New York goalie, made 32 stops against 23 for Gardiner. The summary:

NEW YORK		CHICAGO
F. Cook, Quenneville, Keeling, lw	rw,	March, Somers, Couture
F. Boucher, Murdoch, Vail, c	c,	Ripley, Miller
W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy, rw	lw,	Arbour, Gottselig, T. Cook
Johnson, Vail, ld	rd,	Taylor, Burns
Bourgeault, Foster, rd	ld,	Wentworth, Dutkowski
Roach, g	g,	Gardiner

Score—New York Rangers 3, Chicago Black Hawks 2. Goals—Murdoch 2, Boucher for New York; Wentworth and Arbour for Chicago. Assists—Thompson, Bourgeault and W. Cook for New York; Ripley 2 for Chicago. Time—Three 20m. periods. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Louis Berlinquette.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The Detroit Cougars scored their first victory and the Montreal Maroons sustained their third defeat on home ice in the current National Hockey League campaign here Thursday night, when the visitors managed to preserve a one-goal lead in the face of a strong rally by the locals to emerge with a 7-to-6 victory, the game producing the most goals of any game here this year and ranking second in the league so far this season.

The struggle started out like a free-scoring affair, each team scoring three goals in the opening period, the score being tied on three occasions and never did one or the other hold its lead for long. Detroit opened the scoring but immediately the locals tied and then took the lead, but the visitors duplicated the Maroons' feat and after tying the score went in front, but once again the Maroons drew up on even terms. In the second period the Cougars added three goals and held the locals scoreless and they added to their margin in the third period to lead 7 to 3.

The Maroons sent four men up on the attack and were rewarded less than seven minutes from the end of the game and they continued to bombard Beveridge, Detroit's new goalie, twice beating him, the last time with less than a minute to play, but the greatly harassed Detroit defense managed to keep them out in their last-minute attack.

There were lots of combination play to the game, nine of the 13 goals coming from concerted attacks and on two of the Maroon goals two assists were given. The Montreal defense was not up to form in the early part of the game and the fast skating and tricky Cougars worked in on Benedict to good advantage although a couple of goals were of the long-range variety. The summary:

DETROIT		MONTREAL
Hay, Connors, Brophy, lw	rw,	Ward, Smith, Northcott
Goodfellow, Lewis, c	c,	Phillips, Stewart, Robinson
Cooper, Aurie, Bellefeuille, rw	lw,	Trottier, Siebert
Noble, ld	rd,	Boucher, Munro
Hicks, Hughes, rd	ld,	Wilcox, Dutton
Beveridge, g	g,	Benedict

Score—Detroit 7, Montreal 6. Goals—Cooper 3, Hicks, Aurie, Hay and Goodfellow for Detroit; Siebert 2, Stewart, Dutton, Northcott and Smith for Montreal. Assists—Lewis, Hay, Hicks and Connors for Detroit; Dutton 2, Smith 2, Ward 2 and Siebert for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and Bert Corbeau. Time—Three 20m. periods.

102-Yard Run Fails to Score Touchdown

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Davidson, N. C.

CAPTAIN THAD BROCK of Davidson College made a run of 102 yards, yet failed to score a touchdown, Thursday, as the Wildcats defeated Duke University, 13 to 12. Brock, playing at end, was called back in punt formation in the second period after Davidson stopped a Duke offense just short of a touchdown. Instead of punting, Brock took the ball from eight yards behind his own goal and ran it to Duke's six-yard line. McQueen, a substitute back, plunged it over from there for what proved the winning touchdown.

Davidson had taken a seven-point lead in the opening period on a 45-yard run for a touchdown by McCall and a placement kick for the extra point by Brock. Duke, with a much heavier team, gained ground freely in midfield, but failed to develop a scoring punch except on two occasions.

ROUSE LEADS FIELD IN BERKELEY GOLF

Wins First-Round Play With Score of 68

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—John B. Rouse, professional of the Briar Gate Club of Chicago, made the Berkeley Country Club course Thursday in 68, to lead the field in the first round of the 72-hole Berkeley $5000 open championship.

The youth's round, completed in two under par, was also two strokes lower than the cards turned in by his nearest rivals, who were John Black, California Country Club, San Francisco; Dewey Longworth, Claremont Country Club, Berkeley, and Chester Beer, Stockdale Country Club, Bakersfield. The trio turned in scores of 70. J. Horton Smith of Joplin, Mo., favorite, was forced to take a 74 while T. D. Armour, former United States open titleholder, dropped to the 77 class. A. R. Espinosa of Chicago, had a 71 for his opening round. William Burke, of Westport, Conn., was among the low scorers, going over the course in 71, also.

Eighteen holes will be played Friday with the 36-hole finals on Saturday.

College Football Results

Pittsburgh 20, Pennsylvania State 7.
Pennsylvania 17, Cornell 7.
Colgate 32, Brown 0.
Carnegie Tech 20, New York 0.
Syracuse 6, Columbia 0.
Springfield 20, Vermont 0.
West Virginia 6, Wash. & Jef. 0.
Maryland 39, Johns Hopkins 6.
Bucknell 78, Dickinson 0.
Western Maryland 7, Muhlenberg 0.
Albright 18, Ursinus 0.
Catholic 48, G. Washington 6.
Davis-Elkins 37, Salem 6.
Gettsburg 25, F. & M. 0.
Grove City 0, Thiel 0.
Marquette 25, Kansas State 6.
Missouri 13, Oklahoma 0.
Nebraska 31, Iowa State 12.
Grinnell 12, Creighton 0.
Arkansas 32, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
Western Reserve 27, Case 0.
Morningside 6, South Dakota 0.
Wittenberg 8, Dayton 0.
Miami 14, Cincinnati 6.
Washburn 27, Hays Teachers 0.
Butler 33, Loyola 13.
Washington 7, St. Louis 0.
Emporia Teach. 19, Emporia College 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 46, Baker 13.
Wichita 14, Baker 0.
St. Mary's 20, St. Thomas 6.
Hillsdale 20, Adrian 0.
Bradley 13, Cornell 7.
Knox 7, Monmouth 0.
Haskell Indians 13, St. Xavier 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 26, Parsons 6.
Columbia 7, Luther 6.
Southwestern 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Simpson 26, Penn 0.
Detroit City 6, Mt. Pleasant 0.
Tulane 21, Louisiana State 0.
Kentucky 6, Tennessee 6.
North Carolina 41, Virginia 7.
Florida 25, Wash. & Lee 7.
Georgia 12, Alabama 0.
Georgia Tech 19, Alabama P. I. 7.
Vanderbilt 26, Sewanee 6.
Southwestern 20, Mississippi 7.
Wilmerforce 14, W. V. State 0.
Davidson 13, Duke 12.
Wake Forest 13, Mercer 0.
Elon 14, Lenoir Rhyne 7.
King 21, Carson Newman 0.
Virginia M. I. 14, Virginia P. I. 0.
Howard 0, Lincoln 0.
Millsaps 33, Cumberland 6.
Chattanooga 16, Oglethorpe 6.
St. Mary's 31, Oregon 6.
Utah 26, Utah Aggies 7.
Denver 19, Colorado Aggies 6.
Lombard 7, New Mexico 7.
Pacific 6, Fresno State 2.

WINDSOR DEFEATS LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—The local International League club received its fifth successive defeat here Wednesday night, when the Windsor Bulldogs, last year's champions, scored a 5 to 1 victory. Each team scored once in the first period, but the winners added two in the second and the same number in the third. Carson scored two goals.

ROOT TO BE GIVEN DEGREE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The University of Mexico has voted to confer an honorary degree on Reginald D. Root, football coach and former Yale University player, in recognition of his services in character building at the university and the tremendous personal popularity he gained while here, introducing the American college sport.

COLGATE ELECTS J. L. HART

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Colgate University's football squad has elected J. L. Hart '31 of Yonkers, N. Y., as football captain for 1930. Hart is a junior and plays halfback. The election followed Colgate's 32 to 0 victory over Brown University, Thursday.

COACH MAY BE CHANGED

CHICAGO (AP)—Glen F. Thistlethwaite, head football coach at the University of Wisconsin, is under consideration as director of athletics at the University of Washington, to succeed Enoch W. Bagshaw. Thistlethwaite said he had been approached, but declined to comment further.

McCURDY TO COACH BOWDOIN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Hugh McCurdy, former Bowdoin College athlete, is to coach the Wesleyan swimming team. He will be assisted by R. R. Brooks, an alumnus of Wesleyan University, who was a New England intercollegiate star in his undergraduate days. Five letter men are on the squad.

MUNSON SETS ENDURANCE MARK

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—A modern endurance record in Brown University football was made in the Colgate University game Thursday by N. H. J. Munson '30 of Springfield, Mass. Munson, by playing the entire 60 minutes, set a mark of playing every minute in each of Brown's 10 games played this fall.

Boston Now Leads League's Standing

Defeats Providence, But Is Defeated by Indians— Arrows Are Victors

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	4	2	33	29	8
Providence	3	2	17	24	6
New Haven	3	3	15	14	6
Springfield	2	4	11	15	4
Philadelphia	1	2	9	12	2

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

THE HOME FORUM

In Defense of Versatility

DEFENSES, it would seem, are no longer in wide vogue. In the several collections of modern essays I have scanned for that purpose, I have found only one of them. Is it that there is nothing left to defend; or rather that defense implies offense, and the world is growing happily less skillful in the art of giving and taking offense? The young man's hand no longer flies to his sword to avenge an insult; and seldom does the author seize his pen (or typewriter) in defense of favorite theories which have been subjected to attack. For we are today very tolerant of attack. We look at all questions from all angles, and usually agree that the opinions of the other side may be as sound as our own. We discourse fluently enough on our opinions, but we seldom defend our convictions. A comfortable attitude, and one conducive to harmony and peace; but occasionally an idea, long held in contempt, presents itself to us as not so very contemptible after all—indeed, as worthy of respect, and so, of stout-hearted defense.

Thus Du Bellay, looking deep into the potentialities of the French language, defended it as a vehicle of refined literature and speech. Thus Sir Philip Sidney and Shelley took up arms in behalf of the good estate of poetry. Neither poetry nor the French language requires defending today, however; but for all our enlightenment, there are still some theories widely held and persistently clung to, which show a lack of apprehension of the potentialities of men; and prominent among these is the mistaken notion that to be Jack-of-all-trades is to be master of none.

Robert Schumann bore witness to the universal acceptance of this idea in his lament, "Oh, that I could do one thing well instead of many things badly!" His basis for supposing that he did many things badly was simply the fact that he did many things. That he could do all of them well was evident from the beginning of his career; and he might easily have rejoiced in his versatility instead of lamenting it had it ever occurred to him, or to a stupid world before him, that to do many things well is not only a conceivable possibility, but one of the inherent rights of mankind.

That this has not occurred to the world, even yet, is proved by the frequency with which we hear that So-and-So will never amount to anything because he (or she) is too clever. The theory underlying this doctrine would seem to be that each person is equipped with a limited amount of ability which cannot be developed beyond a certain point, and therefore he who applies all of it to a single pursuit will go much further than he who divides it among five or six pursuits.

And in due time, if we go on eliminating all that is extraneous to this single interest of ours, we may win one of the most awe-inspiring titles the present age has to bestow—that of "specialist."

But if the world is vehement in its insistence that we must specialize in order to succeed, it is lavish in its admiration of those who do not specialize and yet who succeed. People of widely diversified genius exercise an inevitable charm on the imaginations of mankind; no one can be quite impervious to the appeal of rich gifts richly used. To know Leonardo da Vinci as the painter of the Mona Lisa may leave us cold; but to know him as musician, poet, prose writer, architect, engineer, inventor, pioneer investigator in almost every branch of natural science, founder of a new school of painting and one of the great painters of all time—before such an array of abilities our admiration catches fire. So, we are won anew to the versatile hero of The Cloister and the Hearth at the discovery of each fresh gift. The great Elizabethans and Florentines—indeed, the Admirable Crichtons of any age—kindle in us a like enthusiasm. We advise against such a prodigal cultivation of talent in the present or future; but we have only admiration for it in the past.

In the days of Lorenzo and Elizabeth there was hardly such a thing as a specialist. He who could do anything, did everything. The world was a field of expanding interests; every interest was a potential talent; and each talent was an opportunity for eager discovery which no man could afford to ignore.

And this is true in all ages. Genius is seldom limited to skill in a single line, but like light in a dark house, shines through whatever openings it can find, whether doors or cracks. Beethoven's talent for caricature; Bach's exquisite skill with the draftsman's pen; Schumann's marked literary ability; the all-inclusive genius of Benjamin Franklin; the phenomenal performances of Leonardo and Michelangelo—these are only indicative of the fact that he who does one thing well can hardly be prevented from doing many other things well besides. Nor can ability be limited to one type of activity. The soldier may be a poet, the composer an engineer, the painter a man of research. David was king, warrior, poet, and musician; and his prototype is to be found in all ages.

Wherever a man's interests lie, in that he may excel. For what is ability, but intelligence applied to interest? And as there is no limit to the amount of intelligence one may bring to a given task, so there is no limit to the number of interests to which that intelligence may be applied. As everyone has more than one interest, he has more than one talent. He has only to recognize his talents as such; and then, if he would see where they may lead, let him set out fearlessly on a voyage of discovery.

We cannot imagine Michelangelo's well-meaning friends advising him to "cut out" sculpture and architecture and poetry if he wanted to make a success of painting; or suggesting that success—that is, financial success—awaited him in the fields of commercial art and magazine illustration. Nor can we suppose that Shakespeare and Molière were advised to give up acting if they wanted to write, or writing if they wanted to act, for obviously they could not do both. And very probably neither newspaper reporting nor the writing of advertising copy was pointed out to them as the highroads to literary success. These are the reefs on which many an artistic explorer of today is wrecked, or at least the siren islands on which he comes to a peaceful and premature anchor, oblivious of the great continents awaiting discovery beyond.

I once read a half-hearted plea for versatility on the ground that he who gives his interests full rein must, of course, fail of conspicuous success, but may console himself by contemplating his increased "scope." Unaware of the contradiction involved, the author referred to Raleigh and Sidney as examples of "scope." And also, one may ask, of failure? It is likewise generally believed that today no one has time to develop more than a single talent, or part of a talent. If, however, there were more than twenty-four hours in the days of Leonardo and Sir Philip and Ben Franklin, history does not record it.

The difficulty is hardly lack of time. It lies rather in our persistent refusal to credit ourselves with more than one small ability apiece. There are no Sir Philip Sidneys and Leonardo da Vincis today, we say; there are merely John Joneses and Sarah Smiths. And of John Jones and Sarah Smith the utmost that can be expected is that they shall creditably and comfortably support themselves.

If the point were pressed, we might admit that we would like very much to write books and make music and indulge a thousand other idle tastes and fancies; but we turn our backs resolutely on such temptations. However far afield our desires may wander, our business is still in the market, the schoolroom, or the office. We have been taught to pay full attention to our business and very little attention to our desires; and though we may, on occasion, think longingly of the giants of achievement who have gone before us, we solace ourselves for our small accomplishments with the reflection that giants are no longer to be looked for today.

But why be sure of it? Why not, by way of experiment, take to heart the words of that reprehensible sage, Jeremy Cruncher: "It all depends on how you develop your talents"? The day must come when the stigma of superficiality shall pass from the many-gifted; when the ban of inability will be lifted from those who long, but dare not try; and when a man's highest desire will be seen to be his highest duty. And in that day he who would put his many talents out to usury, will not be dissuaded on the ground that from only one of them can he hope for a return. In that day also, versatility will be as highly thought of as poetry and the French language are now; and the derogatory phrase, Jack-of-all-trades and master of none, will be obsolete.

B. B. B.

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A Ballad of Baker Street

I met a woman on a day
When London yawns and gapes,
And pities all policemen who
Must stand in dripping capes.

I wondered much how one so poor
Should bear a sheaf so fair,
While winter lingered in the land
And yellow blooms were rare.

She looked not to the right nor left,
She looked not up nor down,
As one who carries through the streets
The King of England's crown.

Ah! I have tossed my shillings down,
And borne sweet buds away,
But never for a bunch of flowers
Have I worked half a day!

I would have bought her lilac boughs,
And all the flowers of France,
Red tulips, standing straight to match
The courage of her glance.

But what another won for her
She would not count a prize,
Fairer than beauty in her arms
Shone honour in her eyes.

Closer and damper grew the night,
Cold fell the drizzling rain,
Yet at a corner I must turn
And smile at her again.

She knew the reason why I smiled,
It was not hard to tell:
I loved the golden daffodils
And she loved them as well!

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL.

Spring Cherry-Skikosan. From a Water-Color Painting by Elizabeth M. Russell.

A Most Satisfactory Sunday

It was obvious to the whole neighborhood that the Eskdales wished to avoid observation by coming early to church, for they arrived before the end of the first lesson—a most unusual degree of punctuality; but this sign of timidity did not prevent the whole congregation from fixing their eyes intently on the tall young man who followed Lord Eskdale into church, and who took a seat opposite to Lady Helen in the pew. Never was the congregation so alert in standing up at the proper opportunities. . . . The clerk, who had a passion for his own singing, saw his advantages, and gave out five verses of a hymn, with repetition of the two last lines of each verse. Seven verses and a half! but nobody thought it a note too long. Moreover, Lady Helen ropped her prayer-book, and the tall young man picked it up for her. Such an incident! Mrs. Thompson, as usual, missed it, because she was unluckily tying her little girl's bonnet-strings. There was a rush into the churchyard the moment the sermon was over, to which nobody had attended, except those who were watching for "Lastly." And when Lady Helen came out, leaning on her father's arm, and Lady Eskdale followed, attended by the tall young man, and when they all bowed and curtsied, and got into the open carriage, the father and mother sitting forwards and the young people opposite to them, and when Lord Eskdale took off his black hat and bowed on one side, and the young man took off his gray hat and bowed on the other, nothing could exceed the gratification of the assembly. Lord Teviot was exactly what they expected, so very distinguished and so good-looking. Some thought him too attentive to his prayers for a man in love, and some thought him too attentive to Lady Helen for a man in church; but eventually the two factions joined, and thought him simply very attentive. They all saw that Lady Helen was very fond of him, and nobody could be surprised at that. It was a most satisfactory Sunday; and as most of them were addicted to the immoral practice of Sunday letter-writing, the observations of the morning were reduced to writing in the evening, and sent off to various parts of England on Monday morning. But hardly had the post gone out, when an alarming report arose that . . . Lord Teviot had gone up to town on Saturday, and that the "observed of all observers" was an architect come down to complete the statue gallery. It was too true: the reaction was frightful, and, as usual in all cases of reaction, the odium fell on the wrong man. The architect, who was in fact an awkward, ungainly concern, remained in possession of distinguished looks, and with the glory of being very attentive to Lady Helen; and it was generally asserted that Lord Teviot kept out of the way—as he was quite aware of being ill-looking; that he was not attached in the smallest degree to Lady Helen, or he would not have gone to London; and that he was very unprincipled, not to say an atheist, or he would have gone to church.—THE HON. EMILY EDEN, in "The Semi-Attached Couple."

THE Cherry Tree clothed in its silver pink blossoms stood on a hillside spread with early yellow-green grass, against a background of purple and amethyst hills. It cast dark shadows beneath and buttercups dotted the foreground. Its nearest neighbors had not yet begun to put on their leaves, and between their branches a bit of blue water gleamed. Here in the Arnold Arboretum of Boston the water-color artist found the Cherry Tree, a gift from the Imperial Gardens of Japan.

Grandmother Brown's Father

"I suppose I remember my father in his Sunday clothes not only because I admired his appearance, but because that was the day when we saw most of him. He had time on Sunday to hold me on his lap. It was a day of quiet leisure with us. No cooking was done on that day. . . . And so it happens that, sitting on my father's lap, I studied the last Sunday clothes he ever wore. They were made of a dark navy blue cloth in a heavy weave. With them he wore a white vest and a hat with a kind of bell crown, something like the one Uncle Sam wears in all our pictures of him. . . .

"My father was good to many. . . . My mother told me once of how a neighbor came with a silver pitcher, asking for cream, and at the same time the little girl of Mrs. Johnson, a poor widow who lived in the next place, came with the same request. After they had gone, my father said to her sternly: 'Did you put as good cream into that earthen jug as went into the silver pitcher?' He always had his men haul wood from his wood lot to Widow Johnson's door, and he had them cut it where she could get every chip that flew. Every baking day he'd say to Ma, 'Now don't forget a loaf for Mrs. Johnson.' He gave freely, and it never made him poor."

"What about his levity?" I inquired.

"Well, I think he was rather a wag, liked a good story as much as my Gus does, and sometimes played a practical joke that he enjoyed greatly. Even when the matter was serious! I remember hearing about his helping three runaway slaves to get away. He hid them in his haymow and then blacked his own face and had two of his hired men black theirs. Then he and his men showed themselves running towards his stone quarry. The slave owner pursued them into the quarry, thinking they were his slaves, while the real Negroes used the opportunity to get away. My father enjoyed playing this trick on the slave master, and telling about it, too!

"But I know he could lay aside his levity long enough to have family worship, for I remember that quite clearly. There were always at least four men boarding with us, men who helped my father in his brick kiln or stone quarry, or on his farm. When breakfast was finished, they'd all shove back from the table and Pa would read a chapter from the Bible. I've heard my mother say she used to think if it was a little bit late, Pa'd select a longer chapter than usual. And then they'd all kneel down and he would pray, and then they'd be ready to go to work. We children had a special place where we sat at this time, on a little bench removed from the others. We were always good and quiet."—From "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years," by HARRIET CONNOR BROWN.

L'Esprit contre la Matière

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

IL EST étonnant que bien que la plupart des gens qui réfléchissent soient prêts à admettre qu'il n'y a aucun rapport entre l'Esprit et la matière, ils sont néanmoins portés à les confondre dans leur notion concernant l'homme, et à supposer que ce dernier est un mélange de ces éléments antithétiques. En ce faisant, néanmoins, ils affirment l'existence d'un royaume divisé contre lui-même; car, ainsi que le dit l'apôtre Paul dans son épître aux Galates: "La chair a des désirs contraires à ceux de l'Esprit, et l'Esprit en a de contraires à ceux de la chair; il y a entre eux une telle opposition, . . ." Il s'ensuit donc que toute tentative d'unir l'Esprit et la matière devra aboutir à la discordance.

La Science Chrétienne sépare l'Esprit de la matière par une ligne de démarcation nettement tirée en montrant que l'Esprit est Dieu, et qu'il est infini, et que la matière est par conséquent irréelle. Ainsi, bien que la Science Chrétienne reconnaisse que la matière et ses soi-disant lois semblent être réelles selon le sens humain, elle nie que cette apparence soit vraie, et elle prouve que la matière n'est que le dehors d'un sens erroné de l'existence, et que, comme telle, la matière n'a aucune place sinon dans la conscience humaine non éclairée.

C'est donc à cause de la position scientifique prise par la Science Chrétienne à l'égard de la matière, que lorsqu'elle soigne les malades ou les infirmes elle s'abstient d'employer des remèdes matériels. Elle a les Écritures pour l'appuyer dans cette attitude qui ne varie jamais; car là, il est évident que ni Christ-Jésus lui-même ni ses disciples n'eurent recours à la matière comme moyen de guérison, mais qu'ils se fièrent au contraire uniquement à l'Esprit, Dieu; et l'on peut dire que ses disciples en firent autant pendant plus de trois cents ans après lui.

Cependant, il est quelquefois certifié que lors de la guérison de l'homme né aveugle, ainsi que le rapporte l'Évangile selon saint Jean, Jésus-Christ lui rendit la vue en lui appliquant de la boue sur les yeux. S'il en était ainsi, il faudrait admettre que si dans ce temps-là la boue était un remède contre la cessité, elle devrait également être aujourd'hui un agent guérisseur pour cet état. Mais il est certain que, de même que la boue n'avait pas la moindre propriété thérapeutique du temps de notre Maître, de même elle ne peut en avoir à notre époque. Quel pouvait alors être, demandera-t-on, le but du Maître en l'employant?

Si l'on considère le passage en entier, il paraît évident que la boue n'a pas accompli la guérison, puisque nous trouvons qu'après avoir oint l'aveugle, Jésus lui dit: "Va; lave-toi au réservoir de Siloé;" et, plus loin qu'"il y alla donc et se lava, et il revint voyant clair." Il semblerait alors que, d'une façon symbolique, il fut prouvé que la matière n'a aucune puissance, et qu'il faut éliminer la croyance à la matière en tant que réelle pour guérir un état discordant. Cela nous semblera d'autant plus probable que la leçon impliquée dans l'usage de la boue est bien celle-ci, si nous nous souvenons que l'homme était né aveugle, que la supposition générale de ce temps-là était qu'en pareilles circonstances la faute devait être du côté des parents, qui avaient transmis à leur enfant un défaut matériel, ainsi qu'on le croyait. De plus, en aucun autre cas de cessité rapporté, le Maître ne s'est servi de boue.

Assurément, la leçon que le Maître enseigna par cette guérison est qu'il est nécessaire que le patient abandonne la croyance erronée au pouvoir de la matière et de ses soi-disant lois, en la faisant sortir de sa conscience, et en ouvrant là une voie pour la vérité. L'Esprit, Dieu, le seul guérisseur, le rétablit par l'intermédiaire de Christ-Jésus, qui savait que l'homme à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, l'Esprit, étant spirituel, il est incapable d'être atteint par la matière, soit pour le bien soit pour le mal. Cette connaissance de sa part était le remède efficace, par lequel, la croyance à la matière ayant été éliminée, la guérison désirée fut accomplie.

Raisonnant au sujet de ces choses, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne et auteur du livre de texte de cette Science: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), dit à la page 208: "Ce serait incompatible avec la bonté de la nature de Dieu qu'Il rende l'homme malade, et lui laisse ensuite le soin de se guérir lui-même; il est absurde de supposer que la matière puisse à la fois causer et guérir la maladie, ou que l'Esprit, Dieu, produise la maladie et s'en remette à la matière pour y remédier." Par conséquent, la Science Chrétienne guérit comme le faisait le Maître, en se basant sur le fait que l'Esprit est la seule substance, et l'homme spirituel la ressemblance parfaite de son Maître.

Il devrait donc sembler clair que le remède contre toute discordance mortelle est de se détourner de la croyance à la matière et de ce qui semble être ses effets, et de chercher Dieu, l'Esprit, sérieusement et résolument, afin que la loi spirituelle puisse gouverner efficacement la pensée et l'action sans rencontrer aucun obstacle.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Roadways

One road leads to London,
One road runs to Wales,
My road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails.

One road leads to the river,
As it goes singing slow;
My road leads to shipping,
Where the bronzed sailors go.

Leads me, lures me, calls me
To salt green tossing sea;
A road without earth's road-dust
Is the right road for me.

—JOHN MASEFIELD, Poems.

Spirit versus Matter

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS remarkable that while most thinking people are willing to concede that there is nothing in common between Spirit and matter, they are nevertheless prone to confuse them in their concept of man, and to suppose that he is an admixture of these antithetical elements. In doing this, however, they posit a kingdom divided against itself; for, as the Apostle Paul says in his epistle to the Galatians, "the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other." It therefore follows that any attempt to combine Spirit and matter must result in discord.

Christian Science draws a distinct line of demarcation between Spirit and matter by showing that Spirit is God, and infinite, and that matter is therefore unreal. Thus, while Christian Science acknowledges that matter and its so-called laws appear to human sense to be real, it denies that this appearance is true, and proves that matter is but the externalization of a false concept of existence, and that, as such, matter has no place except in unenlightened human consciousness.

It is, then, because of the scientific position which Christian Science maintains toward matter, that when ministering to the sick or diseased it eschews the use of material remedies. In this unvarying attitude it has the support of Scripture; for there it is evident that neither Christ Jesus himself nor his disciples resorted to matter as a healing medium, but that, on the contrary, they relied solely upon Spirit, God; and the same may be said of his followers for upwards of three hundred years after his time.

Nevertheless, one sometimes hears it averred that on the occasion of the healing of the man born blind, as recounted in the Gospel according to John, Christ Jesus restored his sight by the application of clay to the eyes. Were this so, it should be admitted that if clay was then a remedy for blindness, it should equally be a remedial agent for that condition today. But it is certain that, as in the time of the Master clay had not the smallest therapeutic property, so it has none in the present day. What, then, it may be asked, was the Master's purpose in employing it?

If the entire passage is considered, it becomes evident that the clay did not accomplish the healing, since we find that after the anointing Jesus said to the blind man, "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam;" and, further, that "he went his way therefore, and washed, and came seeing." It would seem, then, that in symbolic fashion it was proved that matter has no potency, and that the belief in matter as real must be eliminated in order to heal any discordant condition.

That this was the lesson in the use of the clay seems all the more probable when it is remembered that the man was born blind; that the popular supposition at the time was that under such circumstances the fault must lie with the parents, who were believed to have transmitted to their offspring a material defect. Furthermore, in no other recorded case of the healing of blindness did the Master use clay.

Surely, the lesson taught by the Master in this healing was the necessity on the part of the patient to desist from the false belief in the power of matter and its so-called laws, by wiping it out of his consciousness, there making a channel for the truth. Spirit, God, the only healer, restored him through the understanding of Christ Jesus, who knew that man in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, being spiritual, is incapable of being touched by matter for either good or ill. This knowledge on his part was the effective remedy by which, belief in matter having been eliminated, the desired healing was accomplished.

Reasoning concerning these things, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 208): "It is not in accordance with the goodness of God's character that He should make man sick, then leave man to heal himself; it is absurd to suppose that matter can both cause and cure disease, or that Spirit, God, produces disease and leaves the remedy to matter." Hence, Christian Science heals, as did the Master, from the basis of Spirit as the only substance, and spiritual man as the perfect likeness of his Maker.

It should therefore be clear that the remedy for all mortal discord is to turn away from belief in matter and its seeming effects and earnestly and determinedly seek after God, Spirit, so that spiritual law may unobstructedly and beneficently govern thought and action.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Fervent Thanks

I may not see the heavenly gates of pearl,
The tree of life, the flowing streams of love,
The great white throne of holiness.
But while my heart aspires toward these,
I can thank God for spreading trees
That yield soft shade and fruits and loveliness;
And I can give Him fervent thanks for grass,
For tranquil lakes, for waterfalls that swirl
Down steep defiles.

Today I saw a dove,
And thanked Him for the birds that sing and pass
In happy upward flight!

NELLIE B. MACE.

Birds in Queen Anne's Orangery

Sunlight, entering through the high south windows, makes the pattern of a white and gold chess board upon creamy walls. Through widely opened doors the noisy hum of traffic from distant streets is hushed to a dull monotone. From near at hand along the terrace, and down the wide path between clipped hedges come the quick, gay shrillness of children's voices; and lower, the subdued and slower tones of their elders.

But in the Orangery which Queen Anne built in Kensington Gardens such different music fills the emptiness, and awakens the silence.

Birds! Twittering, cheeping, chattering, flirting wings, nodding, hurrying in a series of quick hops to and fro between nest and garden! Does anyone lead a busier life, with more to say and do, than the London sparrow? Busy indeed he is here; darting in and out through the great doors, from the quiet vaulted height of the Orangery, to the warm air and spring sunshine of the gardens. Never still for an instant, and so intent upon his small affairs, and so important! Here comes one hopping down the middle of the long arcade, between the tall windows, and the great Corinthian columns. Now he perches in a stately alcove at the far end. Does he think in his minute conceit, as he preens his feathers, that he sufficiently fills the space intended for a dignified marble statue? Comparative sizes do not trouble him.

And indeed there is something appealing in the contrast between the beautiful and grand proportions of the long, sunny arcade, and those little winged visitors—almost one should say, occupants—the busy fluttering birds.

The whole place seems filled with light, the clear, mellow afternoon sunshine; the air is soft and warm, yet has a sweet freshness. Outside, the sky is delicately transparent, and the tops of the high hedges, and the round-headed bay trees, are touched with vivid emerald. Space, sunshine, bird notes, the flutter and rush of tiny wings; companionable and restful. Space without loneliness, sunlight without glare, peace without silence.

What would Queen Anne say if she came back now to her stately Orangery, and instead of finding courtly brocaded figures bowing, and stepping proudly to and fro, tapping with their canes upon the stone pavement, she should hear the rush of busy wings, the shrill chattering of sparrows; and watch them hopping pertly down the colonnade, sharpening their little beaks upon the pavement, and building their nests among the carved acanthus leaves around the capitals of the tall pillars?

Ah, well! Queen Anne was gentle; and the bird voices would be no more discordant or unwelcome to her, than to those who sit in the Orangery today; nor can one believe she would resent the presence of the small, feathered intruders who have made it their home.

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Household Arts and Crafts

The Gift Maker Considers Her Wrappings

SHE who would lend her gifts an air of distinction thoughtfully considers her wrappings, for much of a present's charm lies in the attractiveness and individuality of its outside appearance. The tasteful choice of wrapping materials, the care with which they are employed, can be quite as expressive of the enthusiasm and affection of the giver, as the actual present.

The packages in the photograph illustrate what originality and patient fingers can do.

The container at the top of the picture was a large plain white cardboard box. It was wrapped first with one sheet of sparkling lavender cellophane. Next, the top of the cover was marked off in the proportion shown, two more thicknesses of the cellophane were laid on the section that shows dark in the illustration, and fastened in place with gummed silver ribbon. The gummed ribbon was then extended on around the box, crosswise and lengthwise, binding securely the entire wrapping. Dainty bows of lavender maline, narrow silver ribbon and small violet seals completed the decoration.

Box No. 2: Charming in its daintiness and simplicity is the box shown at the extreme left. It is wrapped plainly with clear colorless cellophane and sealed fast with gummed floral seals and ribbon.

Box No. 3: Below the decoration just described is a plain white boudoir slipper box made distinctive with a wrapping of violet cellophane. Lengthwise along one half of the box the wrapping is double, giving a darker effect. A single strand of silver satin ribbon goes lengthwise around the box and ends in a rosette bow on the top near one end. The ends of the rosette are brought down to the center of the cover and fastened in place with violet seals.

Box No. 4: This is shown at the right of No. 3, on the same level. It is tailored in effect, without frills or bows. It is wrapped diagonally with red and green tissue paper. Gummed floral ribbon covers the joinings of the two colors and large poinsettia seals in opposite corners relieve the severity of design.

Box No. 5: Effective is the square box in front of No. 4. It is wrapped with gold cellophane and tied diagonally with narrow gold satin ribbon. Ribbon-like strips cut from the gold cellophane, looped and arranged in fan shape and tied with a bow of the gold satin ribbon, add a quaint finishing touch.

Box No. 6: Simply decorative is the next box in the lower row. It is wrapped smoothly with white tissue paper and decorated with yellow jonquil seals between bindings of narrow gold satin ribbon.

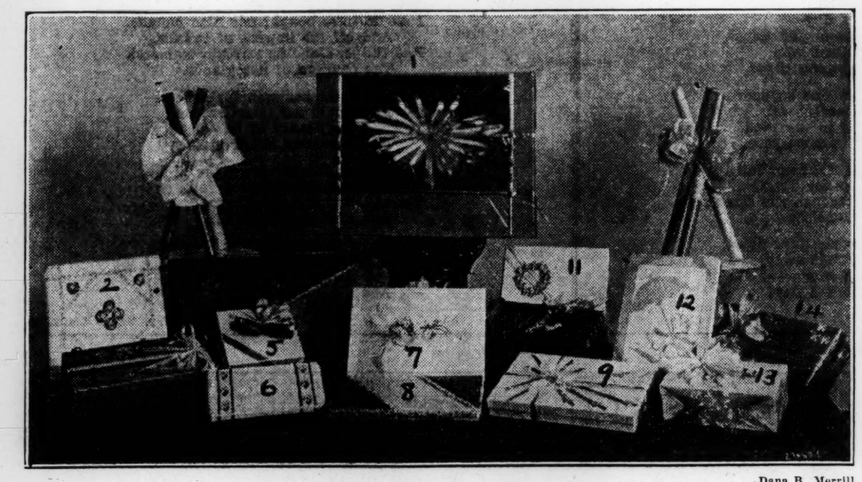
Box No. 7: This frilly, fluffy design is shown in the center of the photograph. It was first wrapped with clear transparent colorless cellophane. Then two three-inch bands of green cellophane were bound around the box and sealed down at the back. The center top is finished off exquisitely with a white maline bow and sprays of creamy-white artificial flowers.

Box No. 8: Red and gold cellophane combine stunningly in this wrapping. The flat oblong box is first wrapped smoothly with gold cellophane, and red cellophane pleated in half-inch folds goes diagonally across the corners. Narrow gummed floral ribbon covers the joinings and likewise finishes the edges of the box.

Box No. 9: Next at the right an oblong box is wrapped with clear cellophane and tied with green and white ribbons. The ends of uneven lengths are brought down in various directions and fastened in place with silver bell seals, points of the ribbon left protruding.

Box No. 10: Just above comes a taller box wrapped in green cellophane which is pleated lengthwise on the box and finished with a bow of gold tulle ribbon.

Box No. 11:: Next above is a handkerchief box wrapped with fine pink tissue paper and tied with blue ribbon; the wreath-like design is made with a number of gummed floral seals. The effect is appealingly dainty.



Dana B. Merrill

Paraphrasing a Familiar Line, the Gift Without the Wrappings Is Bare. Presents Wearing Such Habiliments as These Show Not Only Taste on the Part of the Giver but Also a Very Precious Interest in the Recipient's Pleasure in Receiving What Has Been Selected.

Box No. 12: Original indeed is this attractive and unusual wrapping. A parasol and edging cut from pink matstock is pasted directly on the top of the cover; the entire box is wrapped with clear cellophane and tied diagonally at the corners with pink maline ribbon.

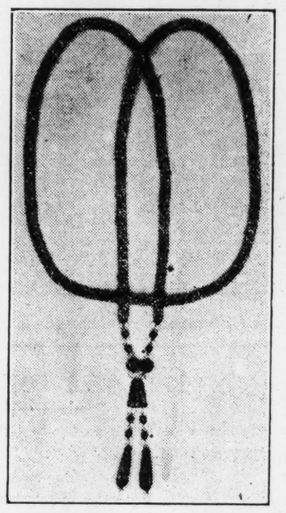
Box No. 13: At the foot of No. 12 comes a slipper box, frilled and "bowed" exquisitely. Plain white tissue paper is the original covering and it is tied with gold ribbon. A bow of many loops and gummed floral seals decorates the top and a bow of crushed gold cellophane adorns the side front.

Box No. 14: The box at the extreme right, one instantly suspects, contains the giver's best efforts at homemade candies. The two-pound size of the container responds artistically to a wrapping of bright red cellophane, doubled, and a two-way band of variegated, inch-wide ribbon. The top is finished with a generous bow of the ribbon and gummed floral seals.

Crocheted Bead Chains

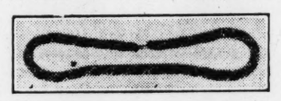
A VERY pretty form of chain or choker may be made by crocheting beads into a cord in much the same way that our grandmothers and great-grandmothers used to make their bead purses. The idea is identical; it is only a question of the number of stitches which form the circle.

The necklaces may be made any length. Chokers need to be about 16 inches long and fastened with a clasp. Longer chains may be joined invisibly and passed over the head, or both ends finished off with fancy beads and tassels, or joined to a pendant. The variations are limited only by the taste, imagination, or ingenuity of the worker.



Bead Rope Necklace in Pale Green and Crystal Beads, Finished With Pale Jade-Green Ornaments.

The chains may be made of one color, to match one's frock or costume, or contrasting hues may be selected, such as black and silver, or green and silver, or rose and gold, or any other combination desired. In this case it is best to arrange the combination so that its sum is five, or some multiple of five, as this is the number of beads usually chosen to form the basis of the chain. Three of one color, and two of another; or five, ten or fifteen of one color, and five of another, all make effective combinations.



Choker Necklace in Black and White Beads.

Two, three or four bunches of small beads, according to the length of chain desired, must be provided. It bought by the ounce, half an ounce will make a choker 16 inches long. One ball of thread is required to tone with the prevailing color of bead used. If two or more colors are employed one's choice must be determined by the general effect desired, as the final tone depends largely on the tone of cotton used. A clasp, or fancy beads and a pendant, according to taste, are necessary to complete the string. Crochet hook No. 5 (English gauge), accomplishes the work satisfactorily.

Thread all the beads on the cotton, making sure that there are no knots in it to impede the free passage of the beads. Make a chain of five stiches, drawing one bead into each stitch, by pushing a bead close up to the hook before pulling the thread through the loop on the hook. Twist these five beads into a circle so that the hook may be passed under the first bead bringing it up to the left of the bead, at the same time pushing a bead close up to the hook and pulling the thread under the bead and through the loop so as to make a single stich.

Repeat the process until the chain is of the desired length. Make sure that there are never more than 5 beads forming the top of the spiral round which one is working. Notice that the work is done from the center of the chain outward.

If about 18 inches of thread are left at the beginning and end of the chain this will give one a good needleful for attaching clasp, beads or pendant as desired.

Home Making

NOVEMBER and December are home-coming months. A family party which will draw together all the members of a large family or several families is one of the best opportunities for cementing friendships, breaking down barriers of reticence or self-consciousness and bringing about lasting happiness.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America at 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has several leaflets containing suggestions for games, dramatics and other forms of entertainment which may be easily conducted without previous preparation or unusual talent.

Charades are a never-failing source of pleasure as well as a good medium for developing thought and dramatic instinct. One always remembers with delight the charades described by Louisa M. Alcott in her stories. A visit to Orchard House, the Concord (Mass.) home of the Alcotts, makes these delightful home scenes live again as one looks at some of the costumes that were made by the Alcott sisters and that have been carefully preserved.

Drawings in pen and ink and charcoal on the sides of windows and doors are almost as clear as when they were traced by Amy of "Little Women."

* * *

Another home which it was my privilege to visit not long ago is the Cook cabin in Davenport, Ia. Here, on the banks of the Mississippi River is the cabin which is described so vividly by Susan Glaspell in her story of the life of her husband, George Cram Cook, which she calls "The Road to the Temple." She says: "The massive white logs, squared and silvery, have a place of honor under oaks and hickories, on the bank of the creek valley, where delicate fern-like walnut leaves, five-cleft maple leaves, dark oval elm and the larger leaves of intertwining wild grapevine blend into a thick roof, supported by black trunks of elm and walnut. The cabin looks through bordering willows, across the gleaming Mississippi to willowed islands and the opulent hills of Illinois."

Here in this cabin, through the love of dramatic expression, George Cram Cook, with the aid of his understanding and talented mother (Ma-Mie, they called her), and friends developed productions which later led to the starting of the organization known as the Provincetown Players.

Carefully laid away are some of the first costumes used by these players, many of which were made by Mrs. Cook. The house is filled with evidences of her love of the beautiful and ability to express it with limited means and few tools.

The two homes mentioned are not the only ones that stand as examples of the far-reaching influence of home play and study.

* * *

Reading aloud, in the family circle, books which tell of homes where all the members work and play together is a pleasant way to spend some of the holiday evenings, especially if younger members of the family do some of the reading. Books which may be enjoyed by young and old alike should be selected. In many homes Dickens's "Christmas Carol" is always read aloud at Christmas time. The books already mentioned are always favorites for reading aloud.

A new book, "The Gallant Lallanes" (Harper Bros., publishers), by Louise Hubert Guyol, is a delightful story of a charming New Orleans family that overcame all obstacles, and they seemed many at times, and brought about cheerful, loving atmosphere, radiating happiness to everyone with whom they came in contact.

The story, in this book, of a Christmas tree which was trimmed "out of nothing" because a little Boston girl was spending her first Christmas away from home and would be lonely if there were no tree, since "nobody would believe it was Christmas in Boston without a tree," gives one the desire to do something for someone at once. So much pleasure did this charming family derive from creating pleasure for someone else that one finds them a year later saying, "To think of all the fuss we made about having a tree, because we had nothing to trim it with. And then we went to it because mother thought it would make Faith happy. And then we forgot all about it, and now it comes shining back at us—almost a year afterward."

Oilcloth Damask

To take the place of rather prosaic, plain, flowered, and geometrically patterned oilcloth table covers one sees in the shops today lovely oilcloth squares and circles imitating successfully real table linen, in color, texture and damask pattern. As an added enhancement, the edges are neatly machine hemstitched. The colors are pastel shades—orchid, shell-pink, blue, violet, pale green, and, of course, white. With these covers goes a guarantee that they will not crack or peel. For the breakfast nook or nursery table, these coverings are admirable, since they can be cleansed readily with soap and water without injury. Time and expense are saved and the pleasant effect of linen-covered tables is partially retained.

Making Chocolate

Every woman who has made cocoa or chocolate knows how difficult it is to mix powdered cocoa and cold water. Some housewives mix the cocoa and sugar together before adding them to the water. The following is an easier and quicker way: When the required amount of water has become a little more than milk-warm, toss into it the amount of cocoa needed. The powder will dissolve almost immediately without the water being stirred. Then add the cream, milk, sugar, and a pinch of salt. More water may be introduced, and a small lump of butter will often improve the chocolate.

By-Products in the Home

AS RESEARCH and experiment in the chemical laboratories of many large industrial plants have resulted in the utilization of useful products from what was formerly mere waste, so ingenious housekeepers are contriving to make valuable things from the by-products in the home. During the World War, while the writer was engaged as home demonstration agent in conservation of food, emphasis was placed on the obvious fact that one tablespoonful of edible food wasted by each family every day meant thousands of pounds of food wasted the country over. One might go on almost indefinitely enumerating the palatable, nourishing, and attractive dishes which may be made from leftovers often thus thrown out.

One must, however, be willing to make a careful study of proper food combinations and proportions, and to expend time on the preparation of dishes in order to serve up food appetizingly after its first appearance. Left-overs must reappear in some novel form so as not to be recognized as "bring-backs," as one lad denominated them. This is not difficult nor unduly laborious. Scalloped dishes, souffles and salads are especially adapted to the left-over. It is the economical, not the extravagant housekeeper, who always keeps on hand materials for salad dressings. What wonders, too, may be wrought with an egg in using in souffles, fritters, omelets, and croquettes, left-over meats and vegetables. Every particle of bread should be saved and placed in a heavy paper bag at the back of the range so that the pieces are always dry and ready to roll into crumbs of any fineness, for scalloping, for dressing, for puddings and even for use again in hot muffins and pancakes, composed half of crumbs and half of meal or flour.

All fat should be conserved from bacon drippings and suet of fresh meat to be used for frying, many esteeming the flavor of bacon drippings superior to lard or other fats for frying chicken. The fat from boiling a ham may be utilized in making soap. The writer recently made 18 bars of soap from such fat with a 9-cent can of lye, at a cost of ½ cent a bar.

Wise Disposal of All Things

Never throw away the head and feet of a chicken, as they are good in making broth, the feet being high in gelatine content. How many housekeepers have a stock pot in which the water from cooking vegetables is poured and the bones from fresh meat placed? Yet delicious soups may be made from this base.

Furthermore, bones from cooked meats put in irregular fashion in the lower strata of flower beds where drainage is poor will make good drainage and in the process of decay be a fertilizer; or they may be buried around the grape vines and shrubs, provided they are deep enough to be beyond the keen scent of "Snubs."

Leaf mold may be made at home by excavating a shallow pit back of the garage or hidden by shrubbery into which are put all leaves, tops, and hulls from vegetables, also the leaves that are raked in the fall and grass cuttings. Give egg shells finely-crushed to the chickens thus turning this by-product back into egg production. It will be found that by a convenient arrangement of receptacles for the different by-products it is just as easy to dispose of them valuably as to throw them all into the garbage pail.

Not only from foods but from the containers and wrappings may useful things be made. A commodious "catch-all" seems indispensable in the well-equipped kitchen, where paper bags and good wrapping paper and cord string may be put immediately upon opening supplies. This white cord makes excellent knitted dish rags and floor mops. The large muslin bags from flour and sugar should be opened and hemmed for kitchen utensil towels, while the smaller ones should be used for green vegetables and fresh meats in the refrigerator. The names of the vegetables, as "Lettuce," "Celery," etc., may be worked in stem stitch with course floss. Make a hem casing at the top of one of these bags and insert a whalebone, fastening it securely. Hang the bag on a nail at the back door, with some clothes pins in it, for convenience in hanging out articles to air, without having to go to the laundry room for them.

Using Tin Cans

For many years one housekeeper has used baking powder cans for steaming brown bread, fruit cake, and puddings, for molding gelatine salads and deserts, and mush to be fried. Lately she has painted with quick-drying enamel a full set of larger tin cans in the color scheme of her kitchen, following a suggestion on the "Household Arts and Crafts" page of the Monitor, lettering the cans, "Beans," "Rice," etc. Five-pound marshmallow cans, long in use for large cakes, have been similarly decorated, and an empty sirup can so decorated, preserving the log cabin idea, makes a convenient receptacle for bacon drippings, easy for pouring and dust-free with the cap.

Quite small glass bottles from toilet articles make most excellent containers for flower seeds. Write the name of the seed on white paper and insert the slip of paper inside the bottle. This is better than pasting labels on the outside, and is an easier plan at planting time than putting seeds away in paper packets.

Handcraft Leftovers

Women are learning to make many pretty and useful things from discarded clothing, house linens and bedding. When old wash dresses are assorted according to color, crocheted rugs may be made from them which are quite beautiful for bath, sleeping porch, and the mountain cabin. After old silk and crêpe dresses have done service in slips, they too may be torn into carpet rags and knitted or crocheted into a throw for the porch lounge. Damask napkins past mending should be kept in the linen drawer of the kitchen cabinet for drying vegetables and fruits. To make excellent dustcloths, cut open old silk hose at the seams, cut off the feet, sew the ankle end of one stocking to the knee end of the other and hem with a large running stitch. The stocking material holds the dust. Blankets that are badly worn and yellow from washing can be covered with silkaline or colored cheesecloth, and tacked, making warm, light, pretty comforts.

Where sewing is done at home, the handcraft leftovers may be worked into as wide a variety of things as may leftovers in the food line. Fancy bags, cushion and pillow covers, curtain trimmings, hot-pan holders, are a few of the articles which can be made from old materials by the woman who is skilled with the needle. Bands, bindings and appliqués for lingerie and children's clothing are also fashioned from what she has by the thrifty housewife.

In this age of lavish spending, one may do well to pause long enough to recall some of the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin, to learn the real meaning of economy and its judicious application.

Homemade Vinegar

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A PURE sugar vinegar, free from chemicals, can be made at home at a very slight cost. Put 3 pounds of sugar in a 4-gallon stone jar. Use white sugar for colorless vinegar and brown sugar for colored. Pour 3 gallons of boiling water over the sugar, stirring until it has thoroughly dissolved. Allow it to stand until it has become lukewarm. Meanwhile toast an even brown on both sides two medium-sized slices of bread. Spread one side of each with yeast and float these slices, yeast downward, on top of the lukewarm liquid. Cover the jar securely and allow it to stand until the toast sinks to the bottom. This will take about three weeks and will result in approximately 3 gallons of vinegar ready to strain and bottle. All vinegar is extremely sensitive to atmospheric conditions and should be kept tightly corked in a cool, dark place.

The uses of vinegar are so numerous that to make a full list would be almost impossible. In the kitchen, vinegar may be used effectively to remove the odors of cabbage, fish and onions from the vessels in which they have been cooked. A room which smells of smoke can quickly be cleared by sprinkling a few drops of vinegar on a hot shovel and waving it about. Contrary to the general impression, vinegar does not toughen foods. Rather does it sweeten and tend to make them more easily digestible.

A little vinegar will add brilliancy to the black lead used on fire grates. Rust can generally be removed if the cleaning rag is dampened with vinegar. Vinegar and linseed oil mixed in the proportion of two parts of oil to one part of vinegar make an excellent reviver for leather chairs. A brilliant polish is insured on furniture, if before being polished it is first wiped over with weak vinegar and water. The light and life of gas mantles are much increased if dipped in vinegar and hung up to dry before being used.

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Household Arts and Crafts

A Homemade Service Wagon

II—Finishing Process

WHEN the service wagon, the construction of which was described last week, has all nail holes filled, all edges smoothed and when the whole is sanded, it is ready for a finish. It should be finished soon to prevent warping or shrinking of the wood; at least some form of filler must be applied.

The tables have been finished by the following methods: (1) Shellac and varnish; (2) stain and varnish; (3) paint or enamel; (4) lacquer; (5) oil; (6 linoleum for top and shelf.

Shellac and Varnish

If it seems desirable to keep the table as near its natural color as possible, it may be shellacked and varnished. Apply one coat of shellac. This serves as a filler. Allow this to dry thoroughly. Sandpaper with the grain, using 00 sandpaper. Wipe or brush off all dust. Use a good varnish. Some of the spar varnishes withstand heat and moisture better than ordinary varnish. Apply a coat and allow it to stand until it becomes thoroughly dry. Rub it down carefully with powdered pumice and water. Apply with an old piece of clean sacking, dipping the sack into the water, then into the pumice and rub hard, with the grain of the wood. Allow this to dry and apply a second coat of varnish. Dry thoroughly and then rub down with powdered pumice and oil, following the same method used with pumice and water. The long hard rubbing gives a soft, velvety finish.

Stain and Varnish

Stain of the desired color is applied directly to the wood. It is better to apply two coats of a lighter shade than to apply one coat and find it too dark when dry. Allow the stain to dry, then follow the directions given above in applying shellac and varnish.

Paint or enamel may be used to good advantage over wood of poor quality. Apply a good flat paint in the desired color. In this case the flat paint acts as the filler. After this has dried 24 hours, if it does not look even, a second or even a third coat may be used. This saves expense, as enamel is much more expensive than flat paint. Get an even color, allow it to dry 24 hours or longer and then apply an enamel.

Purchase a good enamel that will not peel off. Any color in enamel may easily be obtained by adding to the enamel a little of the tube paint, or very small jars or cans of the primary colors. Ivory is obtained by adding a small amount of yellow ochre to white enamel; baby-blue by adding a little ultramine blue to white enamel; gray-blue by adding a little yellow and red to blue enamel; green by mixing chrome-yellow and blue to get the desired dark green, then adding this mixture to plain white enamel.

Be sure that enough of the color is mixed to go entirely over the surface to be painted, as it is often difficult to match the exact shade. (Oil or water poured over it will keep it moist in case the work is not completed in one session.)

Lacquer

If the table is to be finished with lacquer, remember that lacquer cannot be applied over oil, grease, wax or water. So do not use putty to fill the nail holes. Plastic wood is better. Do not use an oil or water stain. Use an alcohol stain instead. Shellac makes a good filler for wood which is to be lacquered. It is found that by thinning orange shellac about one-half with denatured alcohol it penetrates the wood better and does not leave as thick a coating on the surface. Let this dry thoroughly, then sandpaper any rough places with 00 sandpaper. The table is now ready for the lacquer. The name "brushing lacquer" is misleading since it is not brushed on like paint, but flowed on with a brush. This should be a brush used for lacquer only. The brush is filled with lacquer, nor is the surplus wiped off on the side of the can as with paint or oil. Having the brush full, draw it one way over the table surface, flowing it on. The surface to which it is applied should be flat so that the lacquer will spread out evenly; otherwise it is likely to run and make "curtains," which are hard to cover or remove.

Two coats give a better finish than one. The lacquer is usually not affected by water or heat and makes a good finish not only for this reason, but because of its quick drying qualities and because of the fact that if the surface becomes worn or broken it can be patched with lacquer of the same color without doing the whole table over.

One of the most economical and satisfactory ways of finishing these tables is with oil. Boiled linseed oil may be used, and if applied in a warm room less may be used and it will penetrate the wood better. In about 10 or 12 hours the oil becomes tacky and should be rubbed off. The worker must plan to have time to do this at the right moment. If left too long it it is very difficult to rub off. After this is finished, the table is usable. About 10 days or two weeks later oil it again, taking care to rub the oil off well when it once more becomes tacky. This may be repeated two or three times. Rub the table between times whenever there are a few moments to spare. With each application of oil and rubbing the gloss improves, and the more it is rubbed the better it looks.

This finish cannot be harmed by hot dishes or by water. It is not expensive and is good looking. If preferred, the table can be stained before oiling.

Instead of using boiled linseed oil alone, one may use equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar. This can be applied with greater ease and more frequently than the linseed oil alone, as it does not become tacky. Apply with a cloth as much as may easily be absorbed, and rub it well. It may be employed every second day, each application being thoroughly rubbed in. Later on it may be applied less frequently and polished well with an oiled cloth. After this, by rubbing it well with an oiled cloth every three months, the surface will be maintained in good condition.

Linoleum Top and Shelf Finish

The tables may be finished with inlaid linoleum cemented to top and shelf before the moldings are nailed on. This again makes a durable finish not affected by heat or water. The linoleum may be cut to fit the top and shelf before the table is put together, but is cemented to these surfaces after the table is together except for the moldings.

Regular linoleum cement is spread on the wood, the linoleum is placed on the cement, pressed down well and weighted for 12 hours or so. The moldings are then fitted into place. Inlaid linoleum will wear better if waxed. Printed linoleum may be varnished to preserve the pattern.

[Part I of this article was published last Friday.]

Colonial Fire Screen

THE working drawing of this screen illustrates clearly the steps taken in building the frame of suitable wood; the photograph illustrates the pictorial map decoration but does not reveal the charming colors, which are light blue, orange-red, shades of green, amber, white, gold, tan and black.

Materials

White wood is the material probably best suited for the frame of this project, whether the surface is to be gilded or covered with gold paper. For the panel may be used any good quality of built-up board, such as beaver or Upson; one-half-inch stock molding is required for binding the panel to the frame. Glue, clear shellac; five dozen one-inch finishing nails and two 2-inch screws complete the category. The materials designated were figured for a screen 40½ inches long by 34¾ inches high.

To duplicate the decoration pictured, supply one map each of Paris and Philadelphia, and two sheets of gold paper to cover the frame. If the craftsman prefers to gild the frame, instead of using the paper, dark gold bronze powder and bronzing liquid must be supplied.

Frame

Step 1: With saw and plane cut and handdress the stock to size.

Step 2: Lay out and make the joints. Blind mortise and tenon joints are necessary in order to avert any swaying movement which would loosen the corners of the frame. Glue the joints together; brush on a thin coat, let it dry, then apply a second coat, let it set several minutes, then rub the edges of the joints together to fit accurately; clamp and let dry.

Step 3: Cut the panel stock to size and glue and nail in place with the one-half-inch molding, mitering the corners carefully.

Step 4: Lay out and cut the feet to size and design and first glue, then screw them in place, inserting the screw from the center bottom of the feet and on into the lower end of the side of the frame.

Step 5: With nail punch and hammer, countersink all nails; clean up the work and sandpaper first with No. ½ then No. 0 sandpaper.

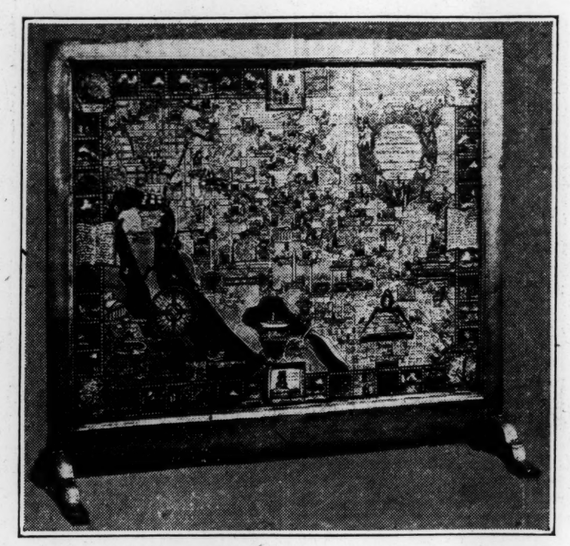
To gild the frame, after sandpapering, give two coats of shellac. Thin the shellac about one-half with denatured alcohol; apply two coats, allowing them to dry thoroughly between applications, and lightly rub each coat with No. 00 sandpaper. Finish with dull gold bronze powder dissolved in the bronzing liquid, following the directions given with the material used.

To cover the frame with gold paper, cut strips of the paper for all edges, both curved and straight, and also the moldings, in each case wide enough to lap one-half inch on both sides, and glue in place. To make certain that the entire surface adheres, with a small paint brush spread the glue thinly over both the back of the paper and the surface; allow it to dry until it is quite tacky, then press the strips of paper in place, rubbing from the center to the edges with a clean soft muslin pad.

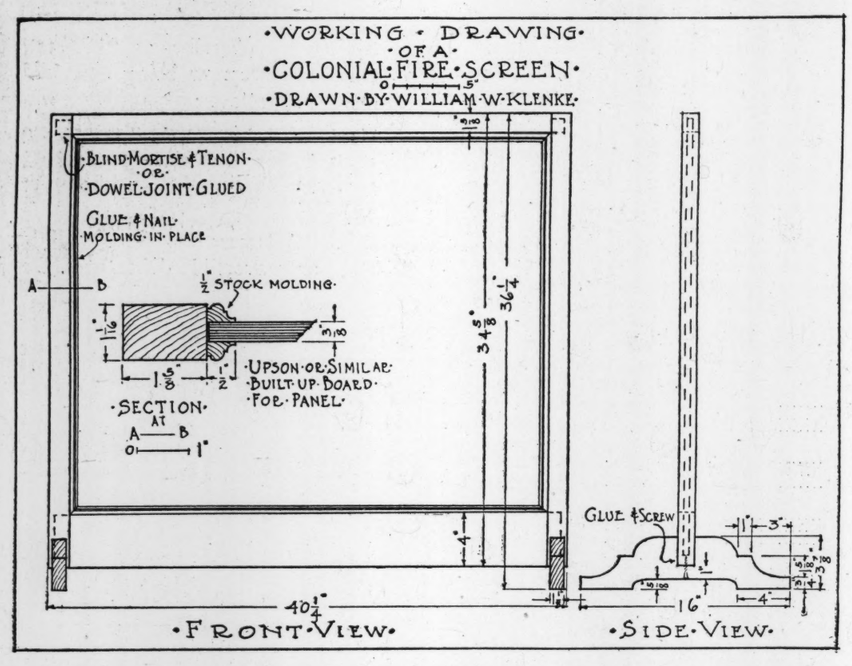
To achieve perfect corners, apply strips center to center and leave one-half inch projecting at each side; slit each side at the corner, fold over and smooth down. The curved edges will be easily managed if the flap of the paper is slashed at both sides of the edge every inch all along the curve. Smooth the flaps in place, overlapping them as necessary to take in the extra fullness.

Cut the paper panels for the back and front edges of the top, bottom and side members and for the inside and outside of the feet. In each instance cut the strips ¼ inch less all around than the actual width of the surface. Glue the strips in place.

One map covers the back and one the front of the panel board. Trim exactly to fit and glue in place. When dry, shellac and antique by rubbing evenly over the shellac, with a soft cloth, a thin coat of oil color mixed with turpentine, about half and half.



This Screen Is Made of Whitewood, Either Gilded or Covered With Gold Paper, and, on One Side, a Colored Map of Paris and on the Other One of Philadelphia


WORKING DRAWING OF A COLONIAL FIRE SCREEN
DRAWN BY WILLIAM W KLENKE
BLIND MORTISE & TENON OR DOWEL JOINT GLUED
GLUE & NAIL MOLDING IN PLACE
½ STOCK MOLDING
UPSON OR SIMILAR BUILT UP BOARD FOR PANEL
SECTION AT A—B
FRONT VIEW
SIDE VIEW
GLUE & SCREW

Keeping Drain Pipes Clean

THERE is nothing which causes more inconvenience than to have the pipe that carries off the water from the kitchen sink go on a strike. The old saying about "an ounce of prevention" surely holds good in this case. If one does not want the drain pipe to cease functioning, never pour coffee grounds into it. The trouble is usually caused by grease and particles of food collecting somewhere in the pipe. If dish water is poured through a wire sieve, the latter will catch the small pieces of food that are often responsible for this inconvenience. There is a three-cornered vessel on the market, much like a colander, that will fit into the corner of the sink, and scraps can be thrown into it to drain before going into the garbage can. This will keep many particles of food from washing down the pipe.

If a pound of washing soda is put into the sink each week and dissolved with boiling water, there is little danger of stoppage; but if it does occur, remove the small cap that is on the "goose-neck" under the sink, being sure to put something under it to catch any drainage. Often the trouble is located at this point, and a wire run both ways into the pipe will remove it. Some people pour concentrated lye and boiling water down the drain pipe, but it is claimed that there is a possibility of the lye injuring the lead pipes if it stands in them too long.

If there is connection with a good water system, there is one almost certain remedy that can be used to open a drain. Take out the small shield that is over the pipe; get a short length of hose, screw the nozzle to the faucet, and insert the other end in the pipe, which it should just fit. Now turn on the water full force, and the pressure will almost certainly do the work and save a plumber's bill. This method can be used also for stationary wash basins, laundry tubs and bath tubs.

Sending Fine Linens to Laundry

WHEN soiled clothes are sent out to a laundry and returned wet (sometimes called hydro-service), handkerchiefs and fine linens present a problem. Shall they go along with the sheets and underclothes or shall they be washed by hand at home?

Much time and labor in the home is saved if they are sewed into a cheese-cloth bag and sent along with the other laundry. Encased in a bag, they are neither lost nor torn, and it is surprising how beautifully white and clean they return to the owner.

The bag should be large enough to allow them to move around loosely. When the bag is about half full, it is sewed securely shut with heavy black thread. Black thread is used so that when the bag is returned it can easily be determined which is the thread used in making the bag and which merely for the closing of the opening.

When the laundry returns, the bag is ripped open and tiny white balls roll out. Each handkerchief has been through all the rough washing processes but is still safe and intact within the bag. When the balls are unfolded and slightly dried they are ready for the ironing board.

White organdy curtains and fine table linens have been sent in the same way with very satisfactory results.

Decorative Japanese Branches

THIS graceful decoration looks at its best when placed in a tall, narrow jar. Tough but pliable branches should be used, but if these are difficult to obtain, thick wire covered with raffia, makes a good substitute. Decide upon the color scheme and purchase poster paints in the desired shades, 1 pound of almonds (not shelled), a knot of silk twist, and ¼ ounce of small glass beads.

Burn a hole lengthwise through each almond with a red-hot needle. It is advisable first to put the needle through a cork and use the cork as a handle, as this enables one to hold the needle when red-hot.

Thread the almond upon a length of the twist followed by a glass bead, and bring the twist back through the nut again; the bead will prevent the twist from slipping out.

When each almond has been treated in this way, paint it evenly with the color decided upon, and hang it up to dry. A light veining should then be traced on each, using a mapping pen and drawing ink.

The almonds are then ready to attach to the stems, and should be fixed at regular intervals down the whole length. If wire is used, they should be attached before the raffia is wound, but in the case of the branches it is better to thread a needle with the twist belonging to each one and pierce the branch, threading the twist through and making a firm knot at the other side.

Rolled Paper for Decoration

INTERESTING effects can be achieved with rolled paper, a novel method of ornamentation. It is being employed in the adornment of accessories and furnishings of one kind and another, such as portfolios, waste-paper receptacles, screens, boxes, book ends, jars, and baskets.

Strips of colored papers are folded, gently creased and tightly rolled round and round and pinched and pressed into distinct shapes to form parts which, when joined together, make up a complete design; the various prepared parts are appliquéd over a floral or systematically arranged geometrical or tesselated guide pattern.

Relief and Level Effects

Two distinct effects may be achieved with rolled paper decoration; one is a raised upstanding pattern where the design is presented in high relief; the other gives an entirely level surface, the background being filled in solidly to the same height as the design, with rolled paper of black, gray, green or any color that sets off most enhancingly the colors employed in the pattern. The latter method is especially desirable for the adornment of small objects and for simple geometrical designs.

Any decorative paper, such as construction paper, glazed kindergarten papers or the figures papers that line envelopes may be employed, although crêpe paper, being soft, pliable and very elastic, perhaps lends itself more adaptably to the art than the crisper sorts. Bits of the crisp papers, however, can usually be worked satisfactorily into the intricate parts of designs with interesting results.

The craftsworker first selects a design in form and proportions suitable to the size of the background. It may be an embroidery transfer pattern, a traced-on picture, a silhouette, or a free-hand sketch. In any event, the pattern must be applied in its original arrangement or cut apart and rearranged, against the background of the object to be decorated. Cut across the grain a strip of crêpe paper two inches wide and as long as can be handled conveniently. Fold the strip lengthwise through the center three times making a fold a scant one-fourth inch wide. On very large surfaces broader strips may be used if desired, but the width suggested in most cases gives the best effects. Always strips of exactly uniform widths should be used for all parts of any one decoration, else an uneven amateurish effect will result.

Roll the folded strip evenly, round and round as often as necessary to get the required size for the part. The method is always the same: start at the center with one end of a strip and work outward. For instance, to make the center of a flower roll the strip into a circle of such diameter as is needed. For an oval

This Box Is Decorated With Rolled Paper in a Raised Design.

petal roll a circle the required size and pinch it out into oval shape. To get a geometrical form, pinch corners into the outer edges of the circular roll and shape it as desired.

To apply the parts, brush a little glue on the folded edges. Place the parts in position on the background and press gently until the glue begins to harden. When grouping the parts of a design, such as the petals around a flower, or the squares or oblongs of a conventional design, be observant of the wrapping ends and see that they touch the center of the flower (or the design, as the case may be) and that the folded end is toward the exposed outer edge. This same detail should have attention when one is placing a leaf on a stalk or next to a flower.

When a level effect is wanted, first apply the entire design, and fill in the background as a final step, with oval, round, oblong and other shaped inlays of the rolled paper.

The centers of flowers may easily be made distinctive by inserting in the center tiny rolled bits of envelope lining paper of sharply contrasting color; the same method applies to varicolored geometrical or tessellated parts. Make space for the contrasting inserts by thrusting the end of an orange-wood stick or other suitable tool down in between the folds of the rolled paper; insert the bit of colored paper, and the crepe paper will at once spring back, pressing itself closely against the insert.

Selection of Colors

The objects being decorated, and the patterns selected determine to a certain degree the tints and colorings of the papers to select. In certain instances, dark rich colorings will be most suitable, in others the pastel tints. Gold and silver combined with colors will frequently produce an enhancing effect, and in other instances bits of black will strike a lovely note. The use to which an object is to be put and the environment in which it will be placed, should influence the colors of the decoration. If an article will be subjected to much handling or dust, protection may be given the finished work with a coat of clear shellac.

On the jewel box illustrated the small round buds are in delft-blue, purple and fuchsia, without contrasting centers. The large fuchsia-colored flowers on the cover have black centers; those in front are purple with green centers, and the ones at the ends have black centers and blue petals. The background is painted black and the flower stems and calyxes are painted on in gold bronze.

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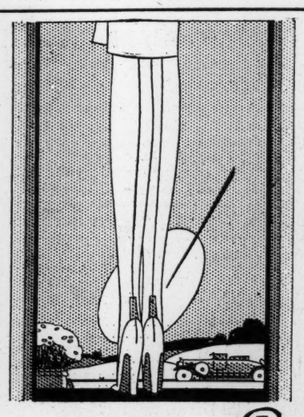

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MANY DIVIDEND INCREASES ARE MADE RECENTLY

Regarded as Expression of Confidence in Future of Country's Business

Recently there has come a veritable flood of dividend increases and "extras." This movement was started during the time that stock prices were collapsing, and has spread beyond the point that anyone would have thought possible a few weeks ago.

Originally undertaken as a measure to bolster the weakening morale of the stock market, the new policy has become a notable expression of confidence in the future of the country's business.

It is a constructive feature that dividend increases have been more numerous than the "extras," managements thus having committed their companies to sustained rather than purely temporary payment of larger dividends. Such a policy could not have been adopted if fears for continuance of good earnings were entertained in high places.

Some of the country's largest concerns are involved in the present movement. American Can Company raised its annual rate from $3 to $4 and declared an extra of $1. Consolidated Gas Company of New York advanced the rate from $3 to $4. International Match Company put both preferred and common on a $4 basis, compared with $3.20 formerly.

Two railroads increased their annual dividends, Chicago, Northwestern from $4 to $5, and New York, New Haven & Hartford from $5 to $6. Other important increases were First National Stores, $1.50 to $2.50; Warren Brothers, $4 to $6 plus an extra $1; International Business Machines, $5 to $6; Phillips Petroleum, $1.50 to $8, plus 5 per cent in stock, and Walworth Company, $1.20 to $2.

Among instances of extra dividends (other than those paid more or less regularly) were: United States Steel Company, $1; Allied Chemical 5 per cent in stock; Chile Copper Company, $1.

Following is a table of the more important dividend increases and "extras" announced in the last two or three weeks, or since the worst of the stock market decline. In addition, many smaller companies have taken similar action:

DIVIDEND INCREASES

	Old An'l Basis	New An'l Basis
American Can	$3	†$4
American Home Products	3.60	4.20
American Safety Razor	4	5
Chicago, Northwestern	4	5
Commercial Solvents	*	1
Cons. Gas of Baltimore	3	3.60
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	3	4
First National Stores	1.50	2.50
Foster-Wheeler	1	2
General Refractories	3	4
International Business Mach.	5	6
Int'l Match pf and com	3.20	4
Loew's Inc.	2	3
Mergenthaler Linotype	5	6
National Dairy Products	1.50	2
National Tea	1.50	2
New Haven Railroad	5	6
Phillips Petroleum	1.50	‡2
Walworth Manufacturing	1.20	2
Warner Brothers	3	4
Warren Brothers	4	†8

EXTRA DIVIDENDS

Allied Chemical	5% in stock
Atlas Powder	$1 in cash
Chile Copper	$1 in cash
Remington, Rand	50 cents special
United States Steel	$1 in cash

*$1 basis on new equal to $10 on old, on which $8 was paid.
†Plus extra of $1.
‡Plus 5 per cent in stock.

COTTON MARKET HOLDING STEADY

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton opened steady today at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points. There was some buying on the relatively steady showing of Liverpool over the local holiday but the demand was by no means active and was supplied by further liquidation or southern selling.

Trading remained quiet after the opening and prices showed little further change. December was selling around 17.10 and March 17.55 at the end of the first half hour, or about net unchanged to 6 points lower.

A private crop report estimating the yield at 14,830,000 bales seemed to have little if any immediate effect on the market. Liverpool cables report fair trade calling supplied by Continental liquidation on that market.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
Dec	17.10	17.26	17.10	17.22	17.10
Jan	17.28	17.40	17.26	17.37	172.6
Mar	17.56	17.70	17.54	17.67	17.54
May	17.79	17.95	17.78	17.89	17.77
July	17.95	18.06	17.94	18.05	17.90
Oct	17.94	18.04	17.93	18.04	17.89

Spots 1740, up 10 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.15	17.30	17.15	17.30	17.11
Jan.	17.35	17.40	17.29	17.39	17.32
Mar.	17.60	17.70	17.60	17.64	17.57
May	17.83	17.90	17.82	17.93	17.82

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.06	17.20	17.06	17.19	17.04
Jan.	17.20	17.33	17.16	17.32	17.19
Mar.	17.49	17.61	17.44	17.60	17.40
May	17.71	17.86	17.68	17.86	17.70

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	9.25	9.27	9.24	9.27	9.20
Jan	9.29	9.32	9.26	9.32	9.24
Mar	9.37	9.40	9.34	9.40	9.32
May	9.44	9.47	9.41	9.47	9.40
July	9.48	9.51	9.45	9.51	9.44

Spots 9.56, down 6 points. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 4100.

PUNTA ALEGRE SUGAR COMPANY

Punta Alegre Sugar Company reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1929 net profit after all charges including depreciation and taxes of $40,269. This compares with net loss of $508,890 in the previous year and net profit of $312,649 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1927.

FOX FILM EXPANSION

The Fox Film Company has acquired through purchase or lease a dozen theaters, mostly in Ohio and Michigan, from Keith-Albee interests. The consideration was 72,760 Class A common shares and $4,365,500 in Fox Ohio Theaters 6 per cent notes.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL INCOME

Ten months' net income of Illinois Central Railroad is equal, after preferred dividends, to $7.12 on 1,353,295 common shares, compared with $6.55 on 1,340,404 shares in the like 1928 period.

BARNET LEATHER COMPANY

Barnet Leather Company, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929, net loss after charges for maintenance, taxes, depreciation, etc., of $243,629. This compares with net loss a year ago of $99,884.

ROCK ISLAND BUDGET

The 1930 improvement budget of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will total about $50,000,000, and includes the purchase of 41 locomotives, 5000 freight cars, and 24 passenger cars.

FRISCO'S INCOME RISES

St. Louis-San Francisco 10 months' net is equal after preferred dividends to $10.58 a share on 653,684 shares of common, compared with $6.47 on the same shares basis for the 1928 period.

Exchanges Remain Closed

The New York Stock Exchange and Curb Market Exchange remained closed today. They also will be closed tomorrow. Other exchanges followed suit. The exchanges will resume the usual trading hours next week.

BIG DAIRY PRODUCTS MERGER UNDER WAY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement has just been made here of the completion of plans for the consolidation of Foremost Dairy Products, Inc., and the Southwest Dairy Products Company, thereby forming what it was said would be the largest dairy products organization in the South. The merger will be effected through an exchange of stock and both companies will continue to operate individually for the time being. It was estimated that the annual sales volume of the combined companies will amount to about $15,000,000.

J. C. Penny, one of the organizers of Foremost Dairy Products, Inc., will continue as chairman of the board of the merged organizations, and control of the organization will rest with a group of trustees for a period of 10 years.

"There is a $300,000,000 undeveloped potential dairy business in the South alone," Mr. Penny said, "and the activities of the Foremost Dairy Products organization will be devoted to the development of this potential source of income."

It was announced at the same time that negotiations were now on for the acquisition of additional properties and further improvements and extensions to properties now owned.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$20,152,442	$27,020,332
Net af taxes	7,309,836	10,006,279
10 mos' gross	178,091,528	183,588,531
Net af txs	35,441,625	41,231,568

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$3,074,389	$3,017,418
Net op inc	777,910	834,231
10 mos' gross	29,237,347	26,107,640
Net op inc	6,981,639	6,317,066

RUTLAND

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$602,453	$560,165
Net op inc	135,688	90,169
10 mos' gross	5,326,588	5,671,813
Net op inc	899,033	843,173

NORFOLK & WESTERN

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$11,404,152	$10,703,838
Net op inc	4,881,431	4,286,773
Surp aft chgs	4,522,934	3,997,224
Ten mos' gross	97,974,148	87,667,142
Net op inc	36,492,357	27,053,766
Surp aft chgs	34,123,620	24,004,385

MOBILE & OHIO

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$1,697,869	$1,683,833
Net oper inc	392,076	414,897
Ten months' gross	14,899,227	14,416,223
Net oper inc	2,340,358	2,106,048

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$2,528,544	$2,590,112
Net oper inc	454,971	454,564
Ten months' gross	21,699,570	20,844,685
Net oper inc	2,336,749	2,066,338

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

	1929	1928
Oct. gross	$14,870,351	$15,121,304
Net oper income	3,442,759	3,529,972
10 months' gross	*132,416,763	129,029,008
Net oper income	25,220,388	22,212,319

*Includes $1,349,493 back mail pay for the period May 9, 1925, to July 31, 1928.

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$688,848	$832,480
Net oper income	136,663	170,204
Ten mos' gross	6,931,856	7,700,562
Net oper income	1,135,047	1,359,531

ST. LOUIS-SOUTHWESTERN

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$2,656,299	$2,784,705
Surp aft chgs	423,669	404,669
Ten mos' gross	22,050,509	21,481,078
Surp aft chgs	1,172,813	1,509,879

ATCHISON SYSTEM

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$27,490,138	$26,969,772
Net oper income	9,607,557	10,202,262
Ten months' gross	*223,542,559	205,095,610
Net oper income	57,596,794	42,275,359

*Includes $2,493,193 back mail pay.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$1,063,802	$1,172,857
Net oper income	79,956	90,359
Deficit after charges	9,710	*13,191
Ten months' gross	10,547,417	10,812,975
Net oper income	980,942	914,048
Surplus after chgs.	67,439	18,527

*Surplus.

BURLINGTON

	1929	1928
Oct gross	$16,168,779	$16,874,335
Net oper income	4,531,386	4,824,666
Ten months' gross	137,340,527	136,473,663
Net oper income	31,010,846	28,400,210

WESTERN ELECTRIC

	1929	1928
Oct. gross	$2,071,369	$2,344,096
Net operating inc.	617,884	932,229
10 months' gross	15,058,609	14,711,135
Net operating inc.	2,246,057	1,940,572

BIG FOUR

	1929	1928
Oct. gross	$8,399,306	$8,363,574
Net operating inc.	1,536,599	1,731,626
10 months' gross	77,915,136	74,963,838

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1929	1928
Oct. gross	$4,474,720	$4,842,405
Total net	681,551	1,094,999
Def af chgs	251,445	*160,881
10 months' gross	48,930,635	47,182,278
Total income	10,161,692	10,176,921
Surplus af chgs	860,018	813,327

*Surplus. †Before adjustment bond interest.

DELAWARE & HUDSON

	1929	1928
Oct. gross	$4,022,136	$4,092,933
Net operating inc.	1,273,876	963,769
10 months' gross	$4,693,507	$3,288,124
Net operating inc.	6,937,867	5,255,365

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1929	1928
October gross	$12,236,028	$12,886,220
Net operating inc.	2,500,737	3,093,088
10 months' gross	110,974,354	114,865,765
Net operatinc inc.	17,205,006	18,730,089

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL—Canadian National Railways' gross earnings for the first 10 months of the year totaled $220,687,731, compared with $226,472,565 in the corresponding 1928 period, and net earnings $40,151,705, compared with $46,410,111. October gross was $23,979,427, compared with $30,154,743 in October, 1928, and net $5,824,505, compared with $10,323,314. Operating ratio for the 10 months was 81.81 per cent, compared with 79.51 per cent in the 1928 period, and for October 75.71 per cent, compared with 65.77 per cent.

WESTERN MARYLAND INCOME

The Western Maryland Railroad reports for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 a net income of $2,449,945, after taxes and charges, compared with $1,968,516 in the like 1928 period. The October net income was $449,213, compared with $392,391 in 1928. The 10 months' net income is equal to $13.80 a share on the 177,420 shares of 7 per cent preferred, on which no dividends have been paid.

COPPER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Imports of copper in unmanufactured form by United States totaled 35,779 metric tons (2204.6 pounds in October) compared with 28,965 tons in September and 48,741 tons in August, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Exports of refined copper from the United States totaled 38,287 tons in October compared with 36,544 tons in September and 32,206 tons in August.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois' net for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 of $335,238, after taxes and charges, equals $1.52 a share on 220,461 shares of 6 per cent preferred, contrasted with a deficit of $218,036 in the like 1928 period. The October net was $54,787, compared with $232,180.

LONDON STOCK MARKET HOLDS FAIRLY STEADY

Dealings Light—Oils Dull—Rhodesians Firmer—Bank's Position Improves

BY SPECIAL CABLE
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LONDON—Stock Exchange dealings were meager today, on the last day of business for the present account, with Wall Street closed until Monday. No immediate results are expected from the failure of Horne, of which many warnings had been given concerning his position in the cement and newspaper finance companies.

The markets discounted the failure in advance, and the shares concerned were completely steady, after suffering heavy depreciation earlier this year. Horne's holdings were either already sold or taken into stronger hands, and no reactions are looked for in other markets.

The severe fall in tin commodity prices yesterday was the result of the meeting of the producers association, which was nebulous and unsatisfactory. The market believes that effective united action by British interests is improbable, despite the apparent unanimity of the meeting on questions revived regarding the position of a prominent financier in this industry.

Rhodesians Higher

Rhodesians were firmer after a rally late Thursday when the market had digested the news of the important Johannesburg consolidated meeting earlier in the week. It is now suggested that the eventual level of the shares probably will not be much different from the present, but nearly three years are now certain to elapse before effective production is reached, and the extensive fluctuations in values are likely to continue in the meantime.

Oils were dull on the Paris settlement date, but there was a fair option business in Canadian eagles. De Beers is still depressed on the decision of the diamond syndicate to hold back exports.

Cables are still losing ground despite the belief that an offer of the communications company to buy Indo-European Telegraph is practically certain to go through.

The gilt-edged issues were steady, and Chancellor Snowden's statement that no variation is intended in the conditions of British Government securities was regarded as a matter of course by responsible market interests. But the statement was calculated to reassure opinion abroad after Minister Shaw's irresponsible outburst. Markings on the official list yesterday were 5561 compared with 6679 on Nov. 21.

Bank Position Improves

Following moderate stringency yesterday, money was in plentiful supply today at 5 per cent and under. The return of the Bank of England Thursday, showing government securities off £4,800,000, explains the recent tightness, but easier conditions are expected next week after the disbursement on Monday of war-loan interest.

The bank's technical position continues to improve. The reserve of £41,000,000 compares with £38,000,000 last week and £53,000,000 a year ago. The gold stock is up £2,500,000 through the receipts of Argentine sovereigns, and the total of $135,000,000 now compares with £109,000,000 last year. Only £500,000 was withdrawn for Paris Thursday and a further £1,000,000 reported engaged for Friday and Monday accentuate the French demand, which also was sharper because of the delay to the Mauretania.

Today's treasury bills were allotted at about 4⅝ per cent. The market rate on three months' discount, which yesterday was barely 4 11-16, is now firmer under continued foreign bill buying, the rate of 4⅝ reflecting the uneasiness concerning French gold intentions. London was surprised that there was no change in the rediscount rate at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the action of which is recognized to be a condition precedent to any further lowering of the Bank of England rate.

SHARP UPTURNS IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat scored sharp early upturns in price here today, helped by a brisk advance at Liverpool and by liberal export demand for North American shipments. Houses with foreign connections were buyers of Chicago future deliveries, and for the first time May went to a premium over July.

Opening 1⅛@2⅝ higher, Chicago wheat afterward continued to show strength. Corn and oats were also firmer, corn starting unchanged to ½ cent higher and subsequently advancing. Provisions were easy.

Opening prices today were: Wheat, Dec. 1.24⅜@1.25¼; March 1.31½; May 11.36¾@1.37½; July 1.36¼@¾. Corn, Dec. .87⅜@.88; March .93@⅛; May .95⅜@½; July .96¾. Oats, Dec. .45⅞@.46; March .48⅞; May .50⅝@¾.

Wheat closed strong at virtually the day's top level, 2½c to 3¼c a bushel above Wednesday's finish. Corn closed unchanged to ¾c up, oats ¼ to ⅝@½c advanced, and provisions varying from 15c setback to a rise of 25c.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks, Bonds, Curb: Holiday.
Foreign exchanges: Firm; Japanese yen rally 5 points.
Cotton: Higher; steady cables and trade buying.
Sugar: Steady; improved spot situation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; large export sales and cold southwest.
Corn: Steady; unfavorable weather.
Cattle: Steady to strong.
Hogs: Higher.

HERCULES POWDER

WILMINGTON, Del.—For the nine months ending Sept. 30, Hercules Powder Company net profits represent $4.41 a share on 598,000 no-par common shares, 15 per cent over the corresponding nine months' period last year. A steady increase during 1929 in net profit per share is indicated by the $1.24 first quarter equivalent, $1.50 second quarter, and $1.67 third quarter. It is estimated the 1929 net profits will show a substantial gain over the $4,039,980 earned last year, when total dividends of 14 per cent were paid on the common stock.

MACY SALES EXPANDING

Sales of R. H. Macy & Co. have been better each month this year than in the corresponding months of last year, and there are now more than 2000 more employees on the pay roll than at this time last year, it was announced today.

HOCKING VALLEY APPROVES

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railroad in a meeting here today voted to approve the resolution providing a merger with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

CARNEGIE STEEL IMPROVEMENTS

The Carnegie Steel Company's plans for improvements in the Youngstown district call for the expenditure of several million dollars. A new 10-inch bar mill is to be built at the McDonald plant.

Fixed Trust Shares

Original Series and Series B

Basic Industry Shares

American Basic-Business Shares Corporation
Depositor

82 Beaver Street, New York City

The Equitable Trust Company of New York
Trustee

FIXED TRUST Shares and Basic Industry Shares represent a participating interest in a unit of common stocks of thirty nationally known basic American industries—such as American Tel. & Tel., U. S. Steel, General Electric, Standard Oils, National Biscuit and 25 others.

Dividends are payable semi-annually against coupons attached to certificates.

Fixed Trust Shares and Basic Industry Shares are sold to investors by established investment houses and banks in most of the important cities of the United States and in several foreign countries, and are wholesaled to dealers by the following firms:

ROSS BEASON & CO., INC.
82 Beaver St., New York
for Eastern section of the United States and foreign countries

SMITH, BURRIS & CO.
120 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
for Central section of the United States

ROSS BEASON & CO.
Beason Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah
for Western section of the United States

DEMONSTRATED CHARACTER

The British Type Investment Trust under competent management should come through the severest market depression in good condition.

The Alexander Hamilton Investment Corporation

is such a trust, and has not had to reduce its price during the recent break. Also the assets behind the

PARTICIPATING CLASS A STOCK

never fell below the bid price.

This stock is offered for investment with a dividend yield of over 6% annually. American Trust Company, Boston, Mass.—Trustee

Price—$21 per share

AN OUTSTANDING PUBLIC UTILITY

Associated Gas & Electric Co. Class "A" Stock

came through the recent market depression with but slight recession. Pays 10% stock dividend. Gross earnings of the Corporation, 100 millions.

Price at market

BRYCE & COMPANY, Inc.
45 Milk Street, Boston

Get 4½% on every dollar at this Bank

OUR convenient plan of depositing money by mail enables you to get the benefit of our liberal interest rate of 4½% compounded quarterly. Money increases quickly at this generous interest rate. Our helpful, interesting booklet,—"Banking by Mail" explains this simple plan in detail. FREE on request. Write for a copy today.

HOME SAVINGS BANK
Albany, N.Y.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov 27	Last Nov 26
50	Acme Steel	90½	90½	90½	92
150	Address Intl	24	24	24	24½
100	Allied Mot	15½	15½	15½	15½
450	Am C Pr A	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅞
150	Am Equities	16⅞	16¼	16¼	17
1700	AmRad & T	4	3	4	4
850	Art Met W	20	19	20	19
950	As Tel Util	23½	22½	23	22⅞
100	Bastian Bl	35¼	35¼	35¼	25¾
150	Baxter Lnd	16	15	16	15¾
300	Brown Fenc	19½	19¼	19½	19⅛
450	Butler Bros	23¼	22	23	23¾
100	Ceco Mfg	23	22¾	23	23¾
1100	Cent P S A	34¼	34	34	34½
3700	Cent&SWUt	18½	17⅛	18¼	17⅝
50	Chi City pf	11	11	11	10¼
3900	Chi Corp	14½	14	14½	14½
2550	Chi Corp pf	39⅞	39	39⅜	39½
200	Chi Inves	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
325	Com Edison	247½	238	247½	245
150	Consum Co	6	6	6	6
2150	Cont Chgo	64½	63⅞	64	64¼
900	Cord Corp	11¾	11½	11¾	12
800	El House Ut	43	41	43	43
50	Gen Th Eq	33	33	33	33½
250	GleanC Har	20	19⅜	20	19⅝
1150	Gt Lks Air	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
100	Hormell&Co	40	40	40	40
15700	Insul Ut Inv	55⅞	53	55½	54¾
3950	In Ut In 2d	88	83	88	87
100	Kalma Stve	52¼	52	52¼	53
100	K'stn Steel	29	29	29	28⅞
5300	Libby McN	19½	17½	18¾	17½
150	Lion Oil	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	22¼
2050	Manh Dbrn	38	37	38	38
50	Mer&Mfr A	21	21	21	21
40800	MidUtilities	26½	25	26½	25½
1100	Mid Ut pf	101½	99	101	100
550	M'land Unit	24	22¼	24	24
250	Mo-KanPipe	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
600	Morgan Lh	9	7	9	8
1350	Nat Ed PrA	28¼	28	28¼	28⅞
50	Nat Sec Inv	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
400	No Am Car	40	39⅞	40	40
750	NA Lt&Pwr	65	65	65	65
500	QRS DeVry	21⅜	20½	21	20¾
850	Rollins H pf	44	43	44	44
250	SallyFrocks	21	18½	21	18½
2150	Seab Ut Sh	8	7⅜	8	8
100	Sheff Steel	50	50	50	53
50	St Dredge	23	23	23	22½
850	St Dr cv pf	28¼	27	27¾	27⅞
5450	Steinite Rad	9	8⅛	9	8¼
1900	Swift Co	139	132	134¾	132
6150	Swift Intl	32½	29½	29½	29¼
250	UnC Am pf	13	12⅝	13	13½
2000	Un Rep pfA	5⅜	4⅛	5⅜	5½
500	US Gypsum	44	43	43½	44
650	US Radio	10⅜	10	10	10¼
400	Utah Radio	8	7⅝	7⅝	8¼
1250	Util & Ind	19½	19	19¼	19½
800	Ut & Ind pf	26	25½	25½	26
750	Vortex Mfg	22½	22	22½	23¼
100	Vortex MfA	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½

Stock sales today (Nov. 27), 270,000.

BERLIN ACCEPTS LOAN

BERLIN (AP)—The Berlin municipality has accepted the $15,000,000 loan of Dillon, Read & Co., New York bankers, subject to approval by the Federal Loan Commission. The loan is made for one year at 7½ per cent. The loan, which will serve as consolidation for short-term debts, will probably be liquidated from the proceeds of a larger loan proposed for next year.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON (AP)—Offerings at the wool sales today amounted to 7754 bales, of which 6000 were sold. Bidding was steady at full current rates. Scoureds were again rather irregular, and were frequently bought in on account of the high asking prices. Greasy merinos were taken by home and continental traders. The series will close Dec. 4.

EXCHANGE SEAT $360,000

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a Stock Exchange membership, ex-rights, for $360,000, increase $10,000 over the previous sale. Transfer of membership, ex-rights, of George E. Barstow Jr. to Hervey C. Lawder for $350,000 has been proposed. Previous sale was for $494,000, ex-rights.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53⅛; De Beers 9½ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 4½ per cent; and discount rates—short bills and three months 4¾ per cent.

DETROIT BONDS AUTHORIZED

DETROIT—Detroit City Council has authorized the sale of $24,266,000 City of Detroit bonds. Bids will be sought immediately.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Dec	1.24¾	1.26¼	1.24¾	1.26¼
March	1.32½	1.33⅞	1.32½	1.33⅞
May	1.36⅝	1.38	1.36½	1.37⅝
Corn				
Dec	.88	.88¼	.87⅝	.87⅞
March	.93¼	.93½	.92⅝	.93⅜
May	.95½	.95⅞	.95	.95¾
Oats				
Dec	.46	.46¼	.46⅞	.46
March	.48⅞	.49⅝	.48⅞	.49⅜
May	.50¾	.50¾	.50⅜	.50½
Lard				
Jan	11.05	11.05	10.87	10.87
Dec	10.37	10.37	10.32	10.35

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.45½	$1.41⅝	$1.58⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	1.06½	1.08¼	1.04½
Oats, 2 white	.56½	.56⅝	.56
Flour	6.55	6.50	6.30
Beef	28.50	27.75	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	34.50
Lard	11.05	11.15	11.85
Cotton, mid-up	17.30	17.70	20.95
Zinc	6.25	6.25	6.32½
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1600
Tin	.4050	.4125	.5275
Rubber	.1600	.1612½	.1760
Sugar	.0505	.0505	.0520
Lead	6.35	6.35	6.35
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	..

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Nov 28, '29	Nov 21, '29
Circulation	£354,556,000	£355,086,000
Public deposits	17,432,000	15,340,000
Private deposits	96,419,000	97,088,000
Bankers' accts	58,219,000	58,544,000
Other accts	38,200,000	38,544,000
Govt securities	57,703,000	28,485,000
Other securities	33,143,000	29,951,000
Dis & advances	15,263,000	8,108,000
Securities	17,880,000	21,843,000
Reserves	40,825,000	37,743,000
Prop res to liab	35.8%	33.5%
Bullion	135,381,000	132,830,000
Bank rate	5½%	5½%

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare:

	Nov. 22, '29	Nov 15,2'29
Gold	40,618,000	40,539,000
Sight bal abroad	7,126,000	7,136,000
Negot bills bgt abrd	18,691,000	18,684,000
Coml bills, France	9,559,000	8,732,000
Adv agst secu	2,498,000	2,617,000
Net bonds of sk fd	5,611,000	5,611,000
Circulation	66,242,000	66,582,000
Til cred cur accts	21,531,000	21,061,000
Treasury	8,255,000	8,258,000
Sinking fund	5,508,000	5,699,000
Private	7,468,000	6,787,000
Total sight liab	87,773,000	87,644,000
Ratio	46.28%	46.25%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

BANK MERGER OFF

SAN FRANCISCO—Announcing the discontinuance of merger plans of the Crocker First National Bank and American Trust Co., President Crocker and President Elsey of the two institutions say: "The proposed consolidation of Crocker First National Bank and Crocker First Federal Trust Co. with American Trust Co., announced some time ago, will not be effected. Two committees representing the respective banks have been unable to work out a mutually acceptable plan for such consolidation."

BANK CLEARINGS LESS

NEW YORK (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $10,811,099,000, a decrease of 6 per cent from a year ago. Outside of New York there was an increase of 1.4 per cent.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY

The Bush Terminal Company has arranged with Lassen & Company, a Swiss holding concern controlling 50 European distributing agencies, for a merger of interests.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—Bank of England announced no change in its rate of 5½ per cent.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1852

Five Years of Progress

A 54% increase in gross earnings through normal growth of the same properties during the entire period.

Year	Gross Earnings
1924	$62,012,086
1925	67,905,520
1926	75,178,988
1927	81,228,130
1928	86,426,789
1929*	95,830,043

*12 months ended September 30.

Increase giving effect to acquisition of properties during this period is well indicated by the rise in gross earnings from $5,658,573 in 1924, of all the properties then owned, to the $95,830,043 shown above for all the properties a part of the System at September 30th, 1929.

A twenty-five fold increase in the number of stockholders.

Year	Number of Stockholders
1924	6,000
1925	38,000
1926	41,000
1927	50,537
1928	66,263
1929 (October)	150,500

The stockholders have a high degree of confidence in the Company. They very generally retain their holdings as a permanent investment. The number of shares sold by them during the recent drastic market decline was materially less per day than previously, differing in this respect from many other stocks.

$8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates

Rights to subscribe at $120 to **$8 Interest Bearing Allotment Certificates** are now being exercised. Subscribers may pay out of income as follows:

Upon subscription, $20; April 1, 1930, $50; and July 1, 1930, $50. A liberal discount will be allowed on each full paid Certificate of 3 cents for each day that the subscription is mailed or delivered prior to the expiration date, December 16, 1929.

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LIVE-STOCK MARKETHAS LOWER TREND

Poultry Demand Reflected in Restricted Trading—Call for Yearlings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The seasonal demand for poultry was reflected in a restricted live-stock trade on the Union Stock Yards at Chicago this week, and, although uneven, the general trend of the markets was lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

A liberal supply of commercially fed weighty cattle was augmented by a number of loads of prime steers and yearlings that had been fed for the International Live-Stock Exposition, and today's prices are mostly 25 to 50 cents lower than a week ago.

Yearlings and light steers, however, were in brisk demand all week, and are 25 to 50 cents higher, the in-between grades showing the most upturn. Stockers and feeders were scarce and are mostly 25 cents higher, a spread of $9 to $10.50 taking the bulk.

Strictly choice long yearlings topped for the week at $16, and there were a number of loads of choice little cattle from $15.25@15.50. Prime weighty steers made $15 early in the week, but the late top was $14.25, and a spread of $12.50@13.15 was buying the bulk of the long-fed good to choice weighty bullocks as the week closed.

Receipts included numerous loads of fat, but rough, weighty cattle that htd to go within a price range of $10.50@11.50.

Illustrating the premium that is being paid for lightweights, the bulk of the yearlings and light steers sold within the price brackets of $12@14.50, and mixed yearlings sold as high as $15.25.

The hog runs were the heaviest of the season, and Tuesday's market was in line with the previous low mark of the season, when the top touched $9.15. The later advance of 15 to 25 cents advanced the top price to $9.30, when the bulk of the good to choice 190 to 310 pound weights sold within the price range of $9.10 to $9.25.

Desirable grades of 150 to 190 pound averages sold from $8.60 to $9.15. The daily supplies are gradually getting heavier, and the quality is showing consistent improvement as the season advances. Monday's run included 42,000 directs, the largest number of directs ever received at Chicago in a single day.

Fat lambs sold fairly actively mostly at steady prices. The week's top was $13.50, and a spread of $12.25 to $13 bought the bulk of both the natives and westerns. A few loads of yearlings sold from $9 to $10 and fat ewes cashed within a price range of $5.25 to $5.75.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	6	5¼@5½
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	...
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	5@5¼	5@5¼
Four to six months	5@5¼	5@5¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	49½c	49¼c
Bar silver in London	22⅝d	22⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$112,000,000	$1,620,000,000
Year ago today	78,000,000	1,306,000,000
Balances	48,000,000	207,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	122,000,000
F. R. bank credit	46,839,714	188,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4 @3⅞
60 days	4 @3⅞
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4⅛@4⅛
6 months	4⅛@4⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	4½	Budapest	7½
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	5½
New York	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	2½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Swiss Bank	3½
Athens	8	Stockholm	5½
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	6
Berlin	7	Tokyo	7.03
Bombay	7	Rome	6
Brussels	4½	Vienna	8
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	8½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign, exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.87⅝	$4.87⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.87½	4.87½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393 31-32	.0393½	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523½	.193
Germany—mark	.2394	.2394	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1408¾	.1407¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296⅝	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2680	.2681	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130⅛*	.0130⅛	.103
Holland—florin	.4035	.4036½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751	.1751	.1749
Norway—krone	.2680	.2680	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0058⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1387	.1391	.193
Sweden—krona	.2691	.2691	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941	.1941½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅝	.0177⅝	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4275	.4296	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5500	.5412½	*
India—rupee	.3642	.3642	.4866
Japan—yen	.4893	.4893	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.50	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4135	.4135	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1175	.1175	.3245
Chile—peso	.1209	.1209	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9687	.9697	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98⅛	.98⅛	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3662½	.3650	.4985

*Par unsettled.

MARGARINE CAPITAL INCREASE

LONDON—Margarine Union, Ltd., in order to carry out share amalgamation plan with Lever Bros., Ltd., is increasing its capital to £11,600,000 from £4,100,000, by creation of 1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred shares of £1 par and 6,500,000 common shares of £1 par. It is officially stated that no public issue will be made.

UNIVERSAL PIPE & RADIATOR CO.

Net profit of Universal Pipe & Radiator for the September quarter is equal, after preferred dividends, to 40 cents a share on 458,800 shares of common, compared with 16 cents a share on 358,271 shares in the like quarter of 1928. For nine months' net is equal to 11 cents a common share, compared with 28 cents a share in the similar quarter of 1928.

A. O. SMITH CORP.

CHICAGO—A. O. Smith Corporation has received an order for 123 miles of 26-inch gas-line pipe for shipment to California to start in two weeks. The order involves about 63,000 tons of steel, which will be produced in the Chicago district. This will be the first major gas line ever to be laid with 26-inch pipe.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ANTHRACITE OUTPUT AND PRICES LOWER

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

HARRISBURG, Pa.—An analysis of anthracite production in Pennsylvania shows that there is a gradual decrease in the output, also a decrease in price, according to a report just made public here by James F. Woodward, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The state's coal fields, covering 10 counties, produced 63,135,057 tons in 1928, valued at $384,863,000, or an average gross ton of $6.10 at the mines, while in 1927 the production was 66,934,756 tons, valued at $416,182,700, or $6.22 a gross ton at the mine.

In 1927 the total pay roll was $275,097,300 distributed to 161,270 wage-workers and 8040 salaried workers. Capital invested in 1928 was $443,047,600, as compared with $397,716,800 the previous year. The average production per wage earner in 1927 was 415 tons, while in 1928 it was 400 tons. Luzerne, Lackawanna and Schuylkill Counties continue in the lead as the greatest three producers in the order named, Luzerne producing nearly twice as much in value of production as the other two.

CHICAGO STEEL ACTIVITY LOWER

Operations Down 5 P. C. to 70 P. C.—Rail Demand Best Since Spring

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Illinois Steel Company has blown out another blast furnace stack at its South Chicago works, making 13 of its 27 stacks idle, while the Inland Steel company, leading independent, may drop one of its four stacks at Indiana Harbor in December.

Steel making operations have been curtailed about 5 points this week, to 70 to 75 per cent. Rail mail schedules average 85 per cent, the best since spring and the highest of any finishing department, but strip, sheet, bar, plate and shape mills scarcely average 70 per cent.

This rather sharp retrenchment in production is in consonance with consumption in the Chicago district. For the Chicago district at least, it is believed the sequel to the stock market disturbance will be met this quarter, and producers and consumers alike are unencumbered with stocks or commitments.

For the 3800 freight cars ordered by the St. Louis-San Francisco, about 50,000 tons of steel will be required, probably half coming to Chicago mills. The bulk of the 5000 cars for Rock Island, 2300 for Missouri Pacific and 1000 for Burlington should be built here. Miscellaneous rail orders of the last week totaled 7500 tons and of fastenings 5000 tons, with half of the New York Central's 30,000 tons of fastenings likely to come west.

Structural orders are light, and on what concrete reinforcing business is going, shading is encountered. Jobbers are heavier buyers of wire products, prices of which have been extended into the first quarter. Sheet prices, reduced last week about $1 a ton, have been extended into the first quarter. Other products appear destined for similar treatment.

Two cargoes of Lake Erie pig iron are being offered at 50 cents a ton under the Chicago base of $20. Pig-iron buying is chiefly for spot needs, both producers and consumers awaiting developments on first quarter prices. Last week's cut of 25 cents a ton in melting steel scrap has lowered other grades 25 to 50 cents.

SALES OF PACKER HIDES MODERATE WITH PRICES FIRM

The packer hide market showed a stronger tone in the last week and sales were fairly large. Buyers apparently were anxious to obtain supplies at the prices prevailing in the middle of the week. On Saturday the packers announced that no more orders would be filled at the list price but that advances would take effect Monday.

Native steers were advanced to 16c, light native cows were up to 13½c and heavy Texas steers were offered at 14½c, with buttbranded listed at 15c. Light Texas sold at 13½c and Coloradoes at 14c. Branded cows are accumulating, unsold stocks of October-November now being reported at 125,000.

These branded cows were quoted at 13c, with bids of 12½c which were turned down. Nevertheless they are slow of sale. The demand for native and branded bulls is sluggish with natives quoted at 10c and branded at 9c. Buyers are bidding a full cent less. Pacific coast steer hides are selling at 11½c and cows at 10½c; terms f. o. b. coast markets.

Frigorifico steers, now at the peak of their annual quality, advanced a full cent last week. Packer calfskins as they run, sold at 20c. Chicago city calf is fairly active. A car of 10-15's sold at 18c and a car of 8-10's at 19c.

Packer kip moves slowly. One packer sold 7000 October kip at 18@16c. Southern kip is quoted at one cent a foot less than northern. Chicago reports confirmed sales booked in the week ended on Nov. 23:

	Current Price	Year Ago
2000 Oct-Nov, nat steers	16c	22½c
13000 Oct-Nov, nat steers	15½c	22½c
3000 Oct, heavy Tex steers	14c	20½c
7000 Oct-Nov, heavy Tex strs	14½c	20½c
4000 Nov, heavy nat cows	13c	20½c
1000 Sept-Oct, heavy n cows	13½c	21c
11000 Sept-Oc-Nov, h n cows	14c	21c
11500 Sept, light native cows	13½c	19½c
1500 June-Nov, native bulls	10c	14½c

A COMPREHENSIVE REAL ESTATE BOOK

"Real Estate Practice" is a volume of 1115 pages published by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and covers most, if not all, of the problems confronting those engaged in the real estate business.

The book, which is listed at $10, is issued without cost this year for the first time to every active member of the constituent boards of the National Association.

The practical experience of men in every department of the field, together with that of such business leaders as Alexander M. Bing, Edward A. Filene and W. M. Ingersoll is set forth in this volume.

SPARKS-WITHINGTON CO.

NEW YORK—The Sparks-Withington Co. in letter to stockholders says: "The company has in the banks $1,750,000 and has accounts receivable for about $2,250,000, with inventories of raw material and finished product on hand amounting to a trifle over $2,350,000, making a grand total of $6,350,000, against which we owe less than $700,000 in accounts payable, with no bond issues and no bank loans."

CITY OF BOSTON BONDS

City Treasurer Frank L. Brier of Boston will receive bids until noon, Dec. 2 for $4,609,000 4¼ per cent bonds of which amount $4,359,000 are registered serial bonds due 1930 to 1949 and $250,000 Dorchester Rapid Transit bonds payable Nov. 1, 1974.

UTILITY MERGER COMPLETED

The American Commonwealth Power Corporation has completed an agreement for merger with the West Shore Gas Company.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUSINESS IS RUN ON MUTUAL PLAN

Thriving Town Is Built Around Wheat Skyscraper on Kansas Plains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPELAND, Kan.—Seventeen years ago a little town was being staked out in the bleak prairies of western Kansas with no sign of civilization save the roaming cattle. In 1928 Copeland, for such the settlement was named, claimed the largest buying-direct-from-farmer elevator in the whole world. More than 1,250,000 bushels were bought in 1928 direct from the farmer—more than any other elevator in the world, it is claimed here, because the great terminal elevators buy from other elevators, not from the farmers themselves.

And today the town has a new 130,000 bushel elevator, a wheat skyscraper built of the finest concrete, with walls eight inches thick. A great beacon light, which is on a staff 25 feet higher than the 145-foot building, can be seen for miles around. The Farmers' Co-operative Exchange, which owns it, has so wisely conducted the affairs of the company that practically no debts at all are against this $40,000 building.

Up from the ground in three months, opening one driveway for business and emptying one load per minute while they were still grading the dirt, is the record. One load made the complete revolution of the dumping in 50 seconds from the time it was lifted to the time another truck was dumped.

The most modern equipment is inside this new elevator—much of it built specially to their order. A carload of wheat—some 80,000 to 120,000 pounds—can be filled from trucks in about 12 minutes from this new elevator. One of the special pieces of equipment is the "carload dump," which will enable the dumping of wheat from a railroad car by the carload into the elevator quickly and easily. Far-away towns can thus send their wheat to this elevator for storage, if the crop around here should fail, so that no matter what the crop condition, there will always be a good revenue in sight, officials state.

New York Theaters

"Salt Water"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Frank Craven has in "Salt Water" a comedy that will please his large following. It was written by Dan Jarrett and produced by John Golden at his own theater. Mr. Craven appears as that perennially amusing person, the man who is always "in wrong" with his family. Nothing but trouble heaps about his head because of his entirely laudable ambition to sail salt water, like his father before him and his father's father, who was a whaling master. The best John Horner has been able to do in the sailor man line has been to hold down the job of candy and pop-corn vendor on the Albany boat.

Mrs. Horner, who is a model of domesticity as played by Edythe Elliott, doesn't wish her husband to be absent even on the alternate days that his Hudson River journey require. So she buys an ancient ferryboat with the money of their joint savings account, at the very time he is negotiating for a freighter with which he hopes to make profitable voyages to the West Indies. Yo Ho, Yo Ho. Everything finally concludes satisfactorily after Mr. Craven has given a grand display of his abilities to depict all the known phases of comic despair.

He is called upon to hold up his end in a nearly continuous duet of acrimonious debate with Horner's sister, whose tongue stings every time her lips move. She is a pest of a girl, yet Patricia O'Hearn manages to make her plausible, likable and steadily amusing. "How can you look me in the face?" Horner asks her toward the end of the play. "I'm used to it," she sparks back at him.

Claude Cooper as a real Sag Harbor salt, William Edmunds as a wily Italian shipowner, James C. Lane as a small town shopkeeper and Una Merkel as a tireless flapper, all contribute to the large total of fun. Oldtime playgoers will be pleased to know that George Spelvin, that versatile utility actor, has a son in this cast.

"Mendel, Inc."

Another comedy of Jewish family life, "Mendel, Inc.," is being presented by Lew Cantor at the Sam H. Harris Theater. This play is closer in style of fun making to the comedies of the Yiddish stage than such pieces as "Potash and Perlmutter," and so must find an audience to whom this type of entertainment especially appeals.

To the general theatergoer it would seem that building an entire play on the scheme of a vaudeville sketch, with the aim of getting a response of laughter out of nearly every line that is spoken, is a miscalculation of the taste of the audience in a regular theater. Too much veracity of character must be sacrificed to get a dozen laughs a minute, and all illusion of a story is thrown overboard.

The talk is highly flavored with the humor of the Jewish stage. Alexander Carr makes a portrait in the round of Mendel Marantz, the inventor, scolded by his wife, berated by trusting friends, and finally made rich by one of his devices. Lisa Silbert matches him well as the juncesque Mrs. Marantz. Joe Smith and Charles Dale are robustly comic as the quarrelsome business partners, Shnaps and Shtrudel.

E. C. S.

RAINBOW LUMINOUS PRODUCTS

Potter & Co. and Haystone Securities Company have purchased outright a block of 35,000 shares of common stock of the Rainbow Luminous Products, Inc. The stock will not be offered to the public.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR LOSS

Guantanamo Sugar Co. for the year ended Sept. 30 reports net loss of $329,236 after interest, depreciation, amortization and other charges, compared with net loss of $169,891 in the preceding year.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

A minority interest in the Associated Lead Manufacturers, Ltd., said to be one of the largest manufacturers of lead products in Great Britain, was recently acquired by the National Lead Co.

Still Reason to Expect New China Will Preserve Art of Old Peking

The Promise That President Chiang Kai-shek Made Was for Practical Aid, So That the Charm and Morale That Was the Ancient Manchu Capital May Be Restored

By MARC T. GREENE

THE future of Peiping is a matter of concern to everyone who has ever visited the Orient or who is interested in it, in fact to every traveler and to every friend of China. For Peking through the centuries has been the very heart and essence of China, the epitome of Chinese life, probably the most colorful and exotic city in all the great East.

For years now the glories of Peking have been decaying glories, for there has been no money available to maintain them, and the continuous civil strife has engaged the attention of everybody in China, to the exclusion of all other concernments. And so the comparatively few tourists who have gone inland since the war have seen a Peiping which retained the form and figure of the old but little of the rich-hued color and vivid adornment. The imperial yellow of the Forbidden City's tiling has faded, the crimson lacquer has peeled off the walls, and upon the roof of the Temple of Heaven the grass has begun to grow between the deep blue plates.

Little or nothing has been done to rehabilitate the charm of the many-sided city since the inception of the Republic. China has had other and far more important matters on its hands. And now that the capital itself has been removed, with the resultant exodus of thousands of Peiping's people, from rich merchant to humble coolie, the imperial city must be looked after lest it become but the shadow of its old self and its glories merely a tradition and a legend.

Nanking Aware of Peiping's Need

Fortunately, the new Government does not intend to permit the grandeurs of China's past to be forgotten or to fall into irremediable decay. Representative as they were of one of the richest cultures history has recorded, it would be as inappropriate as it would be unfortunate for the new and hopeful régime, that is making such splendid progress, now to neglect them. And they will not be neglected, as is apparent from the attitude of the leaders of the Nanking Government.

The China Weekly Review, authoritative American weekly in Shanghai, describes a recent visit of President Chiang Kai-shek, whose more specific title is chairman of the Kuomintang, to Peiping and his interested and deeply concerned inspection of the Forbidden City and the other well-known monuments to China's past. He is said to have inquired why broken tiles had not been replaced, why grass was growing between marble plaques, and why richly lacquered pillars were rotten for need of a little paint. There is an organization in China known as the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Objects of Art," and Chiang's inquiries had a distinct pertinency in respect to this society. But the answer was, of course, that there was no money.

Peiping is no longer the prosperous city of old. Where was the money to come from? Whereupon the Kuomintang chairman demanded to know the amount necessary, and a careful inventory was made, with the result that $60,000, gold, was decided upon as necessary to rehabilitate properly the ancient glories of the Imperial City. Chiang is said thereupon to have pledged himself that the amount would be appropriated by Nanking and that work would be begun next spring. Time only will confirm all this, but there is reason to believe it will come about. For it is not alone the ancient charm of the abandoned capital which requires rejuvenation. What is even more important is to restore the city's morale. So tremendous has been the exodus, so anxious have men been to get away from a place which has already begun to take on the appearance and atmosphere of something that has been and is no more, that the once-gorgeous capital is in danger of resembling the sinking ship from which even the rats depart. A restoration of the tarnished beauty and a rehabilitation of the ancient monuments would go far toward strengthening this failing morale and, especially in the minds of the great mass of Chinese themselves, renew their affection for their queen city and re-establish their confidence in her. It is altogether necessary, then, that Peiping's restoration be achieved.

Importance Derived From Government

Wholly aside from the retrogression of its monuments and art objects the Manchu capital is no longer the fascinating place of old. Its prosperity and trade, as the periodical referred to points out, have been due to its outstanding importance as the seat of the national government. It is 100 miles from the sea and it has no connecting waterway, for the Grand Canal which once communicated with the south has filled up until it is useless for many miles from Peiping. There are good railway connections, but they will avail little if there is no reason but curiosity to bring people to the city.

The official departments are gone with their thousands of clerks and attendants, as well as the purchasing offices which bought vast stores of all sorts of materials every year. Politicians and militarists with their expensive homes and their lavish outlays for all sorts of things native and imported, likewise are gone, together with foreign diplomats and their entourages. The tradespeople thus brought to the city, their main sources of trade disappeared, have left too, the greater part of them, and the rest are going every day. The thousands thus directly and indirectly affected have either departed or remained, to exist on a much lower scale and to menace the morale of the city generally.

In the old days Peiping was the goal of the great camel caravans from the western plateaus, from Inner and Outer Mongolia, from many lands. They came almost daily, laden with furs and hides, wool, amber and precious stones and metals. The railway from Kalgan and beyond later contributed to this rich traffic but did not affect the caravan trade. But within the past two or three years the Mongol caravans, according to the Weekly Review correspondent in northern China, have been routed entirely through Soviet Siberia because of the increasing Russian influence in Outer Mongolia, centering in Urga.

Military disturbances and higher prices at the Russian trading posts have been responsible for this change which has had a disturbing effect upon the economic fortunes of Peiping. Mongolian furs and wool are purchasable cheaper today, it is said, in Vladivostok than in Tientsin, which was once the center of this trade for the entire East and is now affected in almost as great a degree as the ancient capital itself. The distance to the Siberian port is, it is true, twice that from the Mongolian regions to Peiping, yet the heavy taxes of the militarists, the likin charges along the Kalgan railway route and the Peiping-Suiyan line, the much lower freight rates on the Russian railroads, and other encouragements, have brought the trade away from Peiping and from China into Siberia and Soviet Russia.

Some of this trade may, perhaps, be restored. The tax and likin charges have, of course, been abolished by the Nanking Ministry of Railways, but the freight rates are still abnormally high. A thorough revision of these and the offering of such encouragements to the Mongolian traders as they now get from the Russians may in a considerable measure re-establish Peiping as a center of the trade from the vast interior. Many other factors have, of course, entered into the decay of Peiping, and chief of these is the devastation through civil war of much of the surrounding region. When this region has been restored there is a possibility that Peiping may regain a share of her former prosperity. The remaining merchants have not even yet given up hope nor stopped their agitation for a return of the capital. But the reasons for the change of capital have been clearly and definitely set forth. Nor are they lacking in conviction, since the chief of them is the desire to make a clean break away from a past of tyranny an corruption. But all that is no reason why the ancient capital of the Manchus should be allowed to fall into physical and artistic decay.

DIVIDENDS

Ingersoll-Rand Company declared a special dividend of $1 on the common and regular semi-annual of $3 on the preferred. The common is payable Dec. 31 and the preferred Jan. 2, both to stock of record Dec. 9.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Timken-Detroit Axle Company declared the usual extra dividend of 5 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

J. T. Baker Chemical Company declared an extra dividend of 11¼ cents and regular quarterly of 18¾ cents on common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 14. Directors propose to continue the 30 cents as a quarterly dividend, placing the stock on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with 75 cents heretofore.

By-Products Coke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Eaton Axle & Spring Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Mother Lode Coalition Mines Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 20 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Hercules Powder Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, and the regular quarterly of 75 cents, both payable Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

International Business Machines declared a stock dividend of 5 per cent and quarterly dividend of $1.50, both payable Jan. 10 to stock of record Dec. 21. The quarterly dividend places the stock on a $6 annual basis, compared with $5 previously.

Standard Textile Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on "B" preferred and $1.75 on "A" preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Vanadium Alloys Steel Company declared a dividend of $1, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., declared an interim common dividend of 5 per cent, less tax, payable Dec. 21.

Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company declared extra dividend of 25 cents and quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the increased common, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2. Stock was recently increased to 60,000 shares from 30,000 through offering of rights on a share-for-share basis. Previously company had been paying quarterly dividends of $1.

American Chicle Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock or record Dec. 12.

Peoples Light & Power Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the Class A, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 7. Stockholders have option of receiving in lieu of cash 1-50th of a share of Class A stock.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Cutler Hammer Company declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent, payable Jan. 15.

Warner Quinlan Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Curtiss Aero & Motor Company declared regular dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record Dec. 10, placing the stock on $2 annual basis.

Continental Shares, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16 and $1.50 on the preferred, series B preferred and convertible preferred, all payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 2.

Tidewater Associated Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Warren Foundry & Pipe Corp. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis.

New England Power Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31, and the usual quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Bell Telephone of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Commercial Credit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, 50 cents on X per cent series B, $1.62½ cents on the 6½ per cent first preferred and 42¾ cents on the 7 per cent preferred, all payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, placing the stock on a $3 annual basis, against $2.50 annually formerly. Dividend is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 13.

St. Louis South Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Tidewater Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Garlock Packing Company declared a dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Duke Power Company declared a stock dividend of 2 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 14.

Standard Brands declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 6.

Kraft Phenix Cheese declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 12.

ASSOCIATED GAS EARNINGS REACH NEW HIGH RECORD

New high records were established by the Associated Gas & Electric System, which in a consolidated statement of earnings of properties since dates of acquistion, shows a 92 per cent increase in gross earnings for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, a 111 per cent jump in net earnings, and a balance for dividends and surplus more than double the amount reported for the previous 12 months' period.

Gross earnings and other income totaled $80,606,472, comparing with $41,894,430 in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1928, an increase of $38,712,042. Gross earnings of the system for the 12 months ended Oct. 31 last include operations of Metropolitan Edison Company and other properties only since Jan. 1, 1929, and the Rochester Central properties for but six months. When these and subsequent acquisitions shall have been in the Associated System for a full 12 months, the gross will run well ahead of $100,000,000 per annum.

KELVINATOR CORP. PROFIT

Kelvinator Corporation reports for the year ended Sept. 30 net profit of 51,221,384 after all charges, equal to $1.03 a share on 1,478,043 no-par shares, compared with net loss of $999,821 in the preceding year.

UNITED AIRCRAFT EXPANDS

The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, subsidiary of the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, was reported today to have acquired control of the Bavarian Motor Works, of Munich, Ger.

ARGENTINE GOLD FOR LONDON

Arrangements have been made for the shipment of $2,816,000 in gold from Buenos Aires to London.

NEW ENGLAND

Greater Boston

Not Merely a Hotel

The Hotel Sheraton, because of its unusual location in the exclusive Back Bay residential district, on the banks of the Charles River, away from noisy traffic yet convenient to the business and shopping centers, becomes more than a hotel—more than a charming and unique place to live—it becomes, in fact, a mode of living.

For winter occupancy there are now available a few choice suites, or, if you so desire, accommodations may be arranged either en suite or in single rooms, by the day or month.

Full hotel service, excellent cuisine, and a delightful club-like atmosphere.

Hotel Sheraton
(A short walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church)
Ninety-one Bay State Road
Boston

Greater Boston

Fenway HOTEL
534 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Overlooking the Charles River and Its Esplanade

Rooms and Suites All With Bath

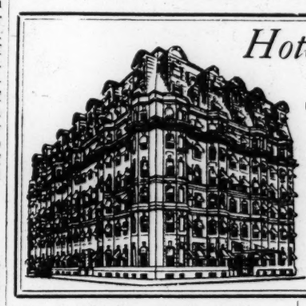
Richard F. Wortham, *Manager*

THE VENDOME
These Are the Days

—when guests at The Vendome delight in basking in the sunshine pouring in the Solarium on the roof of the hotel. Easy chairs, beautiful plants, gay little canaries — no wonder the Solarium is a popular place; and The Vendome with all its attractive features Boston's most pleasing hotel.

"Service with a Smile"
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION
New York City Offices Hotel St. Regis

COMMONWEALTH AVE AT DARTMOUTH ST. BOSTON



Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person ..... $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) $5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath

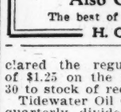
L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

Hotel Puritan
390 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
The Distinctive Boston House
Unfurnished Apartment of Three Beautiful Rooms Facing the Avenue Also Delightfully Furnished Apartments
Reasonable Rental
KENMORE 1480

The Savoy
455 Columbus Avenue
Boston, Mass.
Located just off Massachusetts Avenue.
Rates
(All with bath)
Single $2.00 2.50 3.00
Double $2.50 3.50 4.00
Suites for four $5.00 6.00
Nothing higher

THE Myles Standish
BOSTON
A MODERN APARTMENT HOME
In keeping with the city in which it is located. Furnished or unfurnished suites, each with dining alcove, kitchenette and electric refrigeration. Maid service. Garage adjacent.
The English Room
offers to the discerning guest the choicest delicacies of the season at reasonable prices. BACk Bay 4500.
30 Bay State Road at Beacon Street

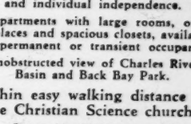
Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Near large, modern garage.
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, $3.50 up.
BOSTON



HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single, with bath, $2.50 to $3.50. Double, $4, $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Hotel Gralyn
20 Charlesgate West, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Kenmore 3000
Suites, single and double rooms with and without housekeeping facilities, for permanent or transient guests at moderate rates. Ten minutes' walk to churches, shops, etc., and the same by subway to down town. EDWARD R. WILEY, Mgr.

The Charlesgate



Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Within easy walking distance of the Christian Science church.
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

Bachelor Quarters — CLUB PLAN
Transient Rates, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Special Permanent Rates
TechnologyChambers
8 Irvington Street
Boston, Mass.
Telephone in every room

Brandon Hall
1501 BEACON STREET
One of Brookline's finest residential hotels
American Plan
1, 2, and 3-ROOM SUITES
Furnished and Unfurnished
A. LeRoy Race—Ownership Management

Hotel Lincolnshire
20 CHARLES STREET, BOSTON
Next to Corner of Beacon Street Transient and Residential
Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential centers, shops, theatres, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade.
A new hotel, quiet and refined. Favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service a la carte and table d'hote. Rates are moderate.
Descriptive Booklet on Request
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

Massachusetts

THE Russell House
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 0160
Spend the Winter amid unique charm and traditional interest. Rate by the week per person, $20.00 and upward.
WARREN RUSSELL, Manager

New Hampshire

CONCORD, New Hampshire
Home of
Eagle Hotel
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains

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The STRATFIELD HOTEL BRIDGEPORT
525 Rooms with Bath . . .
Modern fireproof garage . . .
Superior dining rooms . . .
A modern cafeteria.

The Beaconsfield
Brookline (Boston), Mass.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Catering to the highest class of permanent and transient guests.
Select American Plan Dining Room
Attractive rooms and suites available for a long or short period.
New Fireproof Garage
GILMAN M. L

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Florida

MIAMI

Spend Six Months in Balmy Sunshine

Plan to enjoy June-like weather in Miami from November until May instead of shoveling snow and fussing with frozen radiators. Happiness comes in good measure with continuous sunshine—Miami has the sun at its best 360 days in the year. Miami—world's greatest winter resort is amply prepared to entertain you—hundreds of better class hotels, apartments, and houses at rates most reasonable in the country, quality considered. Season rentals supervised by the city. Good roads to Miami—fast, luxurious trains and boats—or come by air. Enjoy golf, tennis, boating, deep sea fishing, polo, races and all the sports that come with summer. For information on Miami or reservations address Department of Publicity, City of Miami, Florida. : : : : : : :

Sun-shrine of America

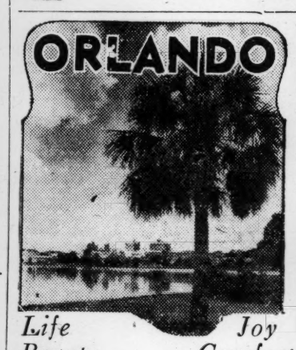
Florida

Soreno HOTEL

THOROUGHLY modern, restfully luxurious, delightfully located overlooking sparkling waters of Tampa Bay and beautiful parkways. Enlarged this year to provide further accommodations for winter visitors who seek the best. Time-tested cuisine and courteous, complete service as in past seasons. Congenial social life. Golf, deep-sea fishing, riding, boating and other summer sports in winter. Early reservations advised.

SOREN LUND & SON, *Owners* FRANK S. DODGE, *Manager*

St. Petersburg, Florida



ORLANDO

Life Beauty Joy Comfort

WHEN Florida welcomes her winter visitors, Orlando holds a prominent place in the receiving line. Last season 17,000 guests enjoyed the companionability of this modern, congenial, Central Florida city.

Men, women and children reveled in the lakes, joined in the outdoor games and sports, motored over the grove-lined roads—*they lived!*

Delightful sunshine, zestful breezes, refreshing nights in this lake-dotted region, bring joy and comfort in an environment of exceptional beauty.

How You Will Enjoy Orlando. Come!

Your friends in forty-three states came as guests of Orlando last winter.

COUPON FOR BOOKLET

Chamber of Commerce, Orlando, Fla.
315 C. of C. Bldg. Mail booklet to:

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

No. 315

THE HUNTINGTON

"A Resort Hotel of Merit"

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

In the exclusive residential section, only a few minutes from shops and theaters, parks and playgrounds, waterfront and Recreation Pier. Friendly social life. Excellent cuisine.

J. LEE BARNES, Pres.
PAUL BARNES, Mgr.

PRINCESS MARTHA

250 Rooms---250 Baths---Fireproof
Steam Heat---European Plan
Sherman Dennis, *Manager*
St. Petersburg • • Florida

The Monson Hotel

On Matanzas Bay
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
"A Thoroughly Good Hotel"

Offering to a congenial clientele the comfort and convenience of a modern hotel, efficiently served, with the pleasing atmosphere of an attractive winter home.

Write for descriptive booklet.
CHAS. E. YOUNG, Jr., Manager

THE BARCELONA HOTEL

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

A homey hotel in the residential section. All rooms have running hot and cold water, many private baths.

Season Dec. 6th to May
American plan. Rates on application.
T. E. BYRON, Proprietor

St. George Hotel

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

You will enjoy the quiet, comfortable and homelike atmosphere of this American Plan hotel; conveniently located. *An interesting folder on application.*
18th Season B. S. DUDLEY, Prop.

The LEXINGTON

DELAND, FLA.

a winter home for a few refined tourists. Special rates for those arriving in December.

237 WEST NEW YORK AVE.

Atlantic City

The PRESIDENT

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST BOARDWALK HOTEL

Offers for the Fall and Winter Season

Single Rooms with Bath—
From $28.00 weekly, European Plan
or $49.00 weekly, American Plan

Double Rooms with Bath—
From $42.00 weekly, European Plan
or $84.00 weekly, American Plan

Sea Water Swimming Pool.
Marine Sun Deck. Concert Orchestra.
Under the Management of Charles D. Boughton

Colton Manor

Atlantic City's New-Unique Hotel

Centrally located
Overlooking the Boardwalk

Fireproof Sea Water Baths
Marine Sun Deck
Concert Orchestra

From $7.00 Day, American Plan
From $4.00 Day, European Plan
Special Weekly Rates

C. V. MEEKS, Manager

THE NEW SEASIDE HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY

Rates Now in Effect
American Plan
Single room and bath $7 up
Double " " $14 up
With running water
Single $5 up, Double $10 up

COOK'S SONS CORPORATION

"PERFECTION-IN-LIVING"

The Shelburne
Atlantic City
Directly Facing the Sea

Capacity 700 Fireproof
European plan—with the famed
Shelburne Restaurant and Grill
Golf privileges JACOB WEIKEL, Prop'r

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"YOUR ATLANTIC CITY HOME"
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Exclusive Clientele Quiet but Central
Light & Airy Rooms Near All Amusements
Excellent Meals 300-Car Garage
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Booklet and Low Winter Rates Upon Request.

Hotel MORTON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

250 Rooms—half with baths

Renowned for Real Hospitality and Good Food

TWO CONCERTS DAILY
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BELL & COPE
Ownership Management

HOTEL Jefferson

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Kentucky Ave.-Near Beach
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The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Craig Hall

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Why not join the fortunate ones who are spending their winter vacations in Atlantic City? Make Craig Hall your home and you will be sure of the happiness which comes of pleasant companionship, good food and comfortable and attractive surroundings. A warm welcome awaits you. *Write for our booklet and special winter rates.*

New York City

The PLAZA
5TH AVENUE AT CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK
FRED STERRY, PRESIDENT
JOHN D. OWEN, MANAGER

The SAVOY-PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE-58th and 59th STS, NEW YORK
HENRY A. ROST, GENERAL MANAGER

The COPLEY-PLAZA
ARTHUR L. RACE, COPLEY SQUARE
MANAGING DIRECTOR BOSTON

Hotels of Distinction

Unrivalled as to location. Distinguished throughout the World for their appointments and service.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

49th to 50th Streets
Lexington Avenue
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Just Opened!
800 ROOMS
Each with bath and shower
Single rooms $3 to $5 per day
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Radio in every room
Attractive monthly and yearly rates
S. Gregory Taylor, *President*

IN NEW YORK HOTEL PICCADILLY
45TH St. near Broadway
A FINE, NEW, HOSPITABLE HOTEL OFFERING A ROOM & BATH from $3.00

Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
(East 20th St., Cor. Irving Place)

A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Telephone GRAMERCY 6800

The Belvedere
48th STREET
West of Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
TIMES SQUARE'S FINEST HOTEL
Residential and Transient
450 ROOMS
450 BATHS
Every room an outside room
$4 to $6 Per Day
Special rates on yearly lease
Special weekly or monthly rates
Curtis A. Hale
Manager

THE STUYVESANT
Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision.

Powers Hotel

Rochester, N. Y.
Famous for its hospitality and good food.
350 rooms.
Rates $2.50 up.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THERE have been few railroad battles in recent years carrying greater significance, in proportion to the actual monetary expenditure involved in the proposed new construction, than that in progress in California, where the Great Northern and the Western Pacific seek permission to build a line 200 miles in length, opening up a new territory, but paralleling the present Southern Pacific's lines.

The Southern Pacific runs southward from Portland, Ore., to a point near Sacramento, while the Great Northern, which has extended its line southward from its partly-owned Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway to Klamath Falls, Ore., proposes to build on southward toward Paxton, Calif., being joined by the Western Pacific, which will build northward at the same time.

There is, in addition to the lines above mentioned, another north and south line in this territory which has recently been completed by Southern Pacific. It lies still farther to the east, its Shasta Route being the most westerly; the proposed Great Northern-Western Pacific Line being east of that and the new Southern Pacific route being east of both. This line likewise originates at Klamath Falls and runs southeasterly to Alturas and thence southerly to a connection with the "Overland Route" just east of Reno, Nev.

Southern Pacific contends that there is not enough business to warrant another railroad; that its own line, with branches as they become necessary, is adequate for the territory. Great Northern maintains that such a new route would open up productive lumber and agricultural regions now without rail service. It also plans to operate its Empire Builder train over the proposed line into San Francisco, heretofore a Southern Pacific stronghold, from a traffic standpoint.

"Hot-Foot Service"

Such is the title under which the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Magazine details the immediate aid proffered a Negro woman whose pocketbook inadvertently fell out the window of a coach in which she was riding. After the conductor had passed, she placed her punched ticket in her bag and put it on the window-sill with her money whence it fell to the tracks, near a small town in Georgia.

The train porter noted her grief and reported to the conductor, who asked another train porter, "dead-heading" on that train, to get off at the next station and walk the track until he found the pocketbook. Two miles back he found it, its contents spilled over the roadbed. Returning to the station, he wired the conductor of its recovery, who instructed him to turn it over to the conductor of a following fast train which was slowed up at the way-station solely for the Negro woman's bag. She, in turn, had been permitted to stop over at a station further along the line and eventually the conductor brought her valuables to her and she resumed her journey to Ohio.

Passenger Travel

In view of the discouraging reports on rail travel which passenger men have found confronting them monthly in recent years, the latest statistics prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission are of unusual interest. A number of leading railroads showed increases in travel for the entire first nine months of 1929 compared with 1928, some of these being substantial rises in earnings.

Among the roads showing such an increase are New York Central and its subsidiary, Michigan Central; the Van Sweringen roads, Nickel Plate and the Pere Marquette; Long Island, a Pennsylvania subsidiary which has a heavy commuting business; Chicago & North Western; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Union Pacific, and its auxiliary, Oregon Shore Line; and Southern Pacific.

For September only, Central Railroad of New Jersey; Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Long Island showed increases over the same month in 1928.

Radio on Trains

Train travelers between New York and Chicago will be enabled to hear the radio programs during the journey over the Lehigh Valley-Canadian Nationals, the Buffalo-Chicago Express being the first train to be so equipped. Headphones are used, there being a set over each seat in the parlor-lounge car, with an operator to handle the master-dial and pick up the most interesting programs or those which are coming in the clearest. In Canada, all Canadian National trains have similar equipment.

Ten Thousandth Run

When the Twentieth Century Limited, of the New York Central Railroad, left New York on Nov. 9 for Chicago, it commenced its ten thousandth run in each direction between these two cities. In its 27 years of service the Century has carried 3,080,000 passengers and its gross earnings have exceeded $100,000,000, both of which marks the railroad claims as world's records in rail transportation.

New Trains Established

A fast morning train from New York and Philadelphia to St. Louis is to be established by the Pennsylvania Railroad effective Dec. 16. It will operate on a schedule of 24½ hours, supplementing the Spirit of St. Louis in mid-afternoon and the American in early evening, both of which operate on a 24-hour schedule.

A fast afternoon train in each direction between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and improved Pittsburgh-St. Louis, Pittsburgh-Boston and Chicago-Louisville service will also be inaugurated.

Of Interest to Travelers

The through Quebec-Florida sleepers will be operated again this season, running via Montreal on the Canadian National Railways and on the Washingtonian, being picked up at Washington by the Miamian and the Gulf Coast Limted of the Atlantic Coast Line. A Miami car and a St. Petersburg car will be operated on alternate days. This sleeper passes over more railroads en route to destination than any other Pullman carline, using the Canadian Nationals; Central Vermont; Boston & Maine; New Haven; Hell Gate Bridge; Pennsylvania; Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac; Atlantic Coast Line, and Florida East Coast.

FISH OIL, TURPENTINE AND LEAD TO BE MIXED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Biological Board of Canada has discovered a new use for pilchards, the fish which is found in such quantities off the coast of British Columbia. The idea is to make a solution of the oil of the pilchard mixed with lead from Trail, B. C., and turpentine from Ontario and apply it to the surfaces of buildings made of wood.

The pilchard was little used before the war, but when the food shortage came it was discovered that this fish made a fairly good substitute for other things as it is rich in oils. Now, however, the market for pilchards as a food has fallen off, the oil being the only part of the fish for which there is any substantial sale. It has been found that pilchard oil may be utilized satisfactorily as a substitute for linseed oil in the making of paint.

Clyde Court Apartments
MIAMI, FLORIDA

73 Beautiful Apartments—Fireproof with all modern conveniences

Rates and Booklet on Application

C. G. DUTTENHOFER, Owner

McAllister Hotel
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Modern—Fireproof—550 Rooms

FLORIDA *by Motor Coach*

Illustrated booklets and information upon request.

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Incorporated

General Offices, Orlando, Fla.
T. B. O'STEEN, Traffic Manager
GEO. G. MORSE, Manager

A'top o' the Hills
246 Feet Above Sea Level
Lakeside Inn

American Plan
110 ROOMS 90 BATHS
STEAM HEAT, FIRE SPRINKLERS
A Delightful Winter Home
GOLF FISHING
Archie E. Hurlburt
Mount Dora, Florida

THE Oaks Hotel

On Beautiful Ridgewood Avenue
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
AMERICAN PLAN
ACCOMMODATES 100 GUESTS
Thirty Rooms with Bath
Rest with Running Water
New England Cooks—White Service
Apply BOYD DECKER, Prop.

Hotel Geneva

MODERN, including Steam Heat
Ownership Management
Mrs. E. P. and F. N. STENGLE
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Fernwood Hotel

Commercial and Tourist
Standard Rates
Mrs. BESSIE S. CREWS
Owner-Manager
615 MAIN ST., DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

The WENTLING

"A Modern Hotel with the atmosphere of home"
Centrally Located
Home Cooking
MR. & MRS. M. C. WENTLING, Props.
Write for Rates 303 N. Ridgewood Ave.
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

North Carolina

Just Overnight To America's Sport Center

SO near! Yet you'll find Pinehurst, N. C., a sportsman's paradise. From the moment you turn lazily in bed to watch long-leafed pines nodding cheerfully outside your bedroom, pleasure fills every minute of your stay. Golf (5 famous D. J. Ross courses), polo, riding, archery and other sports in a climate that is unsurpassed.

For illustrated booklet or reservations at the Carolina Hotel (now open) address General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

*20½-hour trip from Boston with direct connections and through Pullmans at New York or Washington.

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
America's Premier Winter Resort

You Can Plan Your
TRIPS AND TOURS
from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Michigan

In DETROIT—the
Detroit-Leland Hotel
Bagley at Cass

Much larger rooms . . . an inward spirit of hospitality . . . unsurpassed standards of service . . . a cuisine that approximates perfection, have, within a year of its establishment, gained for the new Detroit-Leland Hotel an enviable national and international reputation.

Prenford Hotel Detroit
North Woodward District
COFFEE SHOP HOME COOKING
Refined and Dignified Atmosphere
Rates $2.50 per day, $10 per week.
11626 WOODWARD AVENUE
FRANK R. RANDALL, Manager

West Virginia

Hotel Frederick

On U. S. Route No. 60
A Ramp Fireproof Garage in Connection
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Georgia

Hotel WINECOFF

ATLANTA, GA.
200 ROOMS 200 BATHS
Absolutely Fireproof—European Plan

Alabama

the Cawthon

"MOBILE'S MODERN HOTEL"
FREE PARKING SPACE
200 Rooms
Official "AAA" Headquarters
JOHN H. PIPPEN, Manager

Louisiana

The St. Charles

Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS

The Roosevelt and Bienville

NEW ORLEAN'S FRIENDLY HOTELS

Washington, D.C.

The Dodge Hotel
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A new name for the Grace Dodge Hotel—but no change in ownership, policies and management—or the hospitality that awaits you.
A Hotel for Every Member of the Family

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON ~ D.C.

Five Minutes' Walk to Everything

For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 350 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, $3.

Everett Hotel
1730 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
TWO BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE
All Rooms Have Running Water
Adjacent Baths
Rates Single 1.50, Double $2.50 and $3
EUROPEAN PLAN

Opposite U. S. Capitol and its Beautiful Grounds
WINSTON HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AMAZINGLY GOOD FOOD
BEAUTIFUL ROOMS FROM $3.00 UP
I. M. WIESE, *Manager*
NEAR ALL POINTS OF INTEREST
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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. About one-fourth of it.
2. 76.
3. The aspirant must care for materials and composition, be thoroughly trained in design and color, and in period styles.
4. The eucalyptus.
5. Second.

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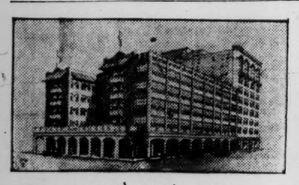

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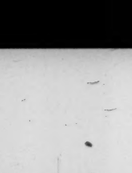

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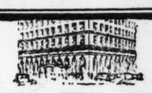

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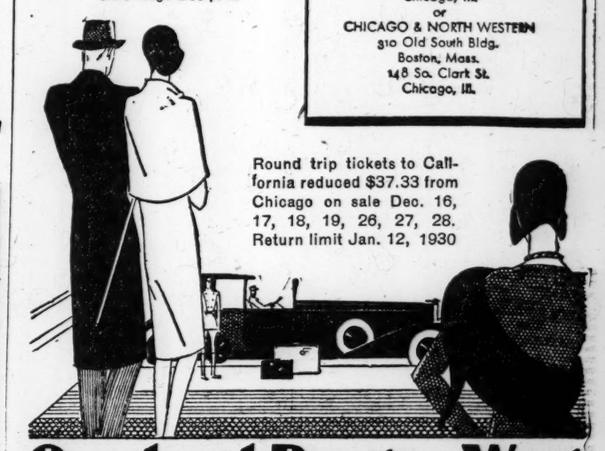

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CHEAP FUEL IS DISPLACING WATER POWER

New Generating Facilities Required to Meet Demand, Says Wilbur

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new high record for energy production will be established for 1929, and a vast construction program must be undertaken to provide the new generating facilities required for the rapidly increasing demand, says Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, who is also acting head of the Federal Power Commission.

The proportion generated by water power, however, will be sharply reduced, due largely to the prolonged drought affecting the northern section of the country, which has required the substitution of steam generated energy to meet the deficiency of the water-power plants.

The proportion of the country's electric energy requirements generated from water power has fluctuated between 34 and 40 per cent of the total. The past 10-year period has developed no definite trend toward steam or hydro, it is concluded, the division between the two remaining about the same as it was 10 years ago, with only a little more than one-third of the requirements being supplied from water power.

Unquestionably it was the intention of Congress in passing the Water Power Act in 1920 to stimulate the development and utilization of the Nation's latent water-power resources. Many large projects have been constructed and brought into operation under the provisions of the act, but in view of the fact that water power has barely maintained its share of the vastly expanded market in competition with fuel power, there may be some question as to whether the objective of the legislation has been obtained.

In explanation of the reasons why the country is not making larger use of the water-power resources in preference to steam power, it is pointed out that we are in the midst of a period of great production of cheap fuel. Also, the water-power resources of the country are unevenly distributed, so that even with the advance that has been made in long-distance transmission, the economic limit for transportation of energy is about 300 miles.

The Water Power Commission finds that while altered conditions have led to expressions to the effect that henceforth hydraulic power will be of diminishing importance and development of most of the remaining sites economically impracticable, facts do not warrant such a general conclusion.

Admittedly, Mr. Wilbur says, water power is faced with keener competition than it has had to meet but in many situations it will be found to be advantageous. The problem must be worked out for each individual situation.

A lack of public co-operation is pointed out as an obstacle to greater development. Water power utilization is regarded as a conservation measure in the West and one for the promotion of navigation in the East.

The commission regards public utility regulation as a matter primarily for State rather than Federal activity. Congress subordinated the regulatory powers of the commission to the jurisdiction of the states and in the nine years since enactment of the law no need has arisen for altering this provision.

Referring to the Colorado River situation, "there are pending 43 applications for projects within the basin which have, until recently, been suspended because of the legislative embargo imposed by Congress. The governors of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming have suggested that the public interest will be best served by further postponement, but the commission announces: "It is probable that the commission may proceed with the consideration of a number of the applications on tributaries without affecting unsettled interstate water questions and reasons for delaying are becoming less potent. Five applications on the main Colorado River are in conflict with the Boulder Dam project. The act authorizing the construction of the Boulder Dam project being now in effect, cancellation of these orders appears to be in order.

"It is proposed to make a study of the entire situation and to determine as soon as practicable the general policy on which the commission may proceed and what applications may be taken up without waiting for settlement of interstate water-right controversies."

The Listener Speaks

A REAL Thanksgiving talk was given by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in the National Forum Hour from Washington at 10:30 through Columbia on Thursday night.

Mr. Davis has often been heard on the air and his sympathetic interpretation of the reasons for laws which often appear irksome in individual instances, have won him the reputation of being almost the only political speaker whose remarks really come close to the interests of the average listener. Like another great Welshman, David Lloyd George, he is able to get the viewpoint of the real workingman and to reach him directly because of this.

His Thursday talk was a fine example of this. For his subject he chose "The Greatest, Busiest Business Executive in the World"—the workingman's wife. Seldom has so eloquent an appreciation of her many silently performed duties and activities been heard. "The pack horse of the family burdens" was one of the expressions Mr. Davis used, but in his listing of her many good works he clearly indicated the joy that she found in each of them. He did not mention among her casually expected labors the preparation of the Thanksgiving dinner — but that thought was sufficiently obvious.

The picture Mr. Davis painted of the average workingman's home was perhaps rather idyllic and was evidently flavored by his memories of the home created by his own mother —of whom he spoke affectionately. But a significant thing is that all the fine qualities of reverence, family harmony, together with the possession of such conveniences as automobiles, radios, and so on, are actually to be found in the homes of the real workingman of America today—in spite of newspaper emphasis of sensational exceptions and of the more conspicuous affairs of the idler and richer elements of the country.

Mr. Davis is filled with the ideal of real democracy and to him the radio offers a truly democratic medium for the universal interest of all workers, of whom the greatest he says, is the workingman's wife.

Beyond her working day of at least 16 hours and her caring for all the needs of her family, Mr. Davis asserted his conviction that with her rested the honor of maintaining the feeling for religion which he believes is the key to the solid foundations of prosperity in the Nation.

With this thought in mind, he concluded his talk with a song—an old Welsh hymn, in the rich tongue of that land, which in his childhood he had often heard from his mother's lips.

D. M.

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ARCTURUS
BLUE A-C LONG LIFE
RADIO TUBES

EXTRA PLANE NEEDED TO CARRY ARCTIC MAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Stamp collectors from all over the North American continent sending letters for the first flight of the arctic air mail service have helped to swell the estimated total of some 40,000 letters which are being held in the Edmonton post office awaiting the forthcoming winter service to the far north of the aerial "postie." So large is the first consignment that an extra airplane will be required to handle the mail.

The opening trip of this new service from Edmonton to the arctic is set for Nov. 26. The most northerly of these calls will be at Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Aklavik and Herschel Island. The load of mail will be limited to 800 pounds each trip.

KILMARNOCK SHOWS CONFIDENCE IN LABOR

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The by-election at Kilmarnock has given a vote of confidence in the Government by returning Craigie Aitchison, the Lord Advocate who, though a member of the Labor Ministry, failed to obtain a seat in the House of Commons at the general election in June.

The Liberals did not contest the by-election, and their votes were divided roughly in equal proportions between the Labor and the Conservative representatives. The Communists, who contested the seat for the first time, failed to secure any considerable support.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Four-act comedy in radio adaptation by Vernon Radcliffe for the Radio Guild matinee period. 4 p. m.

"Rise of the Goldbergs" (WJZ Chain). From Hester Street to Park Avenue serially presented. 7:15 p. m.

"The Textile Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ Chain transcontinental). What is your description of an ideal program. No dance orchestra, male quartet, or soprano soloist, no announcer, no interruption for advertising talk? Well—here it is, the one program which makes others, no matter how well constructed, appear verbose and long-winded. Divided into two portions, the first traces the ancient history of textiles, the second presents two sketches in the modern manner, portraying graphically and grippingly textile rôles in daily life. The work of players, voices, orchestra and narrator unite in a single pattern. 7:30 p. m.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (Bay State—CBS). Dramatized sea yarns from the experiences of old "Forty Fathom," skipper of the "Spray." 8:30 p. m.

"The Phoenix" or "Risen from the Ashes" (CBS). The phrase "and the villain still pursued her" has its inception in this drama which will be done by Hank Simmons Show Boat company. 11 p. m.

"Roads to Romance" (Associated Oil—NBC Pacific). Discovery of gold in Jackson, Ore., in 1851. 8 p. m.

"Virginia, Countess Castiglione" (KGO). A Grace Sanderson Michie miniature biography of a prominent figure in the middle of the last century. 9:30 p. m.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Theodore Webb, baritone; string quartet (WEAF Chain) The new and old in the "Golden Gems" period. 7:30 p. m.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Frederic Fradkin, violinist; Erno Rapee, conductor (Vacuum Oil—WEAF Chain). Program devoted to the melodies of Anton Rubinstein, the great Russian composer, noted as a pianist, and Fritz Kreisler, perhaps the greatest of contemporary violinists. 8 p. m.

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). Columbia's opera group with Nino Martini, tenor soloist. 8 p. m.

"Foresters" (Sylvania—WJZ Chain). Old favorites by male quartet and orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; Gustave Haenschen, director (Palmolive—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Old and new favorites with a dash of Spanish. 9:30 p. m.

Lucille Davis Brightman, mezzo soprano; Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Once a program has been established as straight concert music program as this one, is it exactly good judgment to have its continuity broken by vocal interludes? 10:30 p. m.

Parisian Quintet (KGO). Chamber music and vocal solos. 9 p. m.

Orchestral

Kenyon Congdon, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (CBS). Late afternoon "Musical Album" period. 4 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Scottish program dedicated to Thomas Carlyle. 6 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). "Morris Dance" and "Bandanna Sketches" are characteristic of Britain and America. 11 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS). Featuring the "Four Horsemen," a male quartet. 6:30 p. m.

Highlanders (Jeddo—WEAF Chain). Two solos by Announcer-tenor Milton Cross. 7 p. m.

Yeast Foamers (Northwestern — WJZ Chain). Ballads by Chauncey Parsons, tenor, vocal humor by the Owens; popular lyrics by the band. 8 p. m.

Jack Parker, tenor; male trio; string group; Frank Black, director (Continental—WEAF Chain). Featuring a group of songs of the nineties. Contrast Kern's latest from "Sweet Adeline" with one of his earliest from "The Girl From Utah." 8:30 p. m.

"Buck and Wing" (WJZ Chain). Phil Cook and Vic Fleming as blackface comedians singing with orchestra. 9:30 p. m.

Ben Selvin's orchestra (Kolster—CBS transcontinental). 10 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (KHQ, KOMO, KPO). One hour. 11 p. m.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO). 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Dolores Cassinelli, soprano; Frank Vagnoni, director (WJZ Chain). Spanish ballads and tango rhythms. 9 p. m.

"Neapolitan Nights" (WJZ Chain). Florid ballads, wheezing accordions and tinkling mandolins. 10 p. m.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS). Soloists and balalaika orchestra. 10:30 p. m.

"Hill Billy Boys" (KGO, KHQ). The lugubrious and humorous ballads of the mountain folk. 8:30 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WEAF Chain). Light popular classics. 11 p. m.

Minstrels

Cotton Blossom Minstrels (NBC Pacific). 10 p. m.

Talks

"International Activities of American Women" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mrs. William Kent in the National Woman's Party program. 5 p. m.

Harold P. Brown (CBS). Editor of Radio Digest in "Bill" Schudt's "Going to Press" period for newspaper men. 6:15 p. m.

"Town Crier" (Kellogg Radio—WOR). About town with Alexander Woollcott, New York critic. Mr. Woollcott will also have somebody from the stage in the studio with him. 7:30 p. m.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "The Worker and His Money." Show music by the orchestra. 9 p. m.

Floyd Gibbons, "Headline Hunter" (WEAF Chain). "Round the clock" stories. 10:30 p. m.

TEXAS PROSPERS WITH OIL AGAIN LEADING NATION

Production Restricted but Increase of $31,000,000 Shown in Six Months

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex. — Continued oil strikes in west Texas and a remarkably steady production on the part of old fields in southeast Texas place the State in the lead in the production of oil in 1929, just as it led for 1928.

The State is prospering along with greater oil production. The increase of 18,000,000 barrels in the first six months of this year over the first six months of last year brings an additional gain of $31,000,000 in the wealth of the State, according to figures registered in the State Comptroller's office at Austin.

Though the oil rush, following the World War, was settled down to some extent, Texas still is swept with waves of excitement as gushers are drilled in new fields.

Long, black pipelines, which center the refining and exporting phase of the oil industry in Houston, Port Arthur, Beaumont and other Gulf ports, stretch like loose-jointed fingers into three types of oil fields. In Ranger, Brackenridge and Mexia, once lawless outposts on the frontier of oil, the output has dwindled and the towns have settled into prosperous respectability.

In southeast Texas is another type of field, one that still continues to produce about the same amount of oil as it did at the height of its early development. Of chief interest in this district is the Spindletop area, near Beaumont. Back in 1901 a Spindletop gusher blew in, the first oil well in the State.

For years Spindletop flooded forth its oil into tanks and reservoirs. Then the flow ceased, and the field was given up as exhausted. For years it remained almost nonproductive. Someone had the idea of drilling to a different level than that used for the earlier wells, and the Spindleton field came in again with an even greater production.

Other fields around Houston have been developed. Their production has not been spectacular, but it has been steady and gives every evidence of flowing onward for years.

A third type of field, quite different from the easy-flowing, steadily producing wells of southeast Texas, is found in west Texas and the Panhandle. Here the oil business is in its pioneer stages, and towns spring up over night with the discovery of new fields.

Here are "roaring" little towns like Borger, that was placed under martial law recently. Here are no quiet flowing wells, but gushers that blow in with enough force to wreck the derrick. Here is all the rush and speculation that accompanied the gold rush to California many years ago.

Here, too, are found the greatest producing areas in the State. Pecos County with a record of 132,846 barrels a week, Winkler County with 122,939 barrels, Crane County with 38,000 barrels. The Yates Pool in Pecos County has been called "the most phenomenal pool in the world."

With a potential production that is much greater than its actual output, which is restricted through the desire of oil companies not to flood the market, Texas will, local oil men predict, maintain its lead in production for many years.

Music

New York Music Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Where in the musical world could be found another second violin section of the peculiar character of the B. S. O., I can hardly imagine. Comprehend that parcel of players and account for the tone that issues from their instruments, and you tell a good deal, I believe, about a number of things. In the first place, these 16 artists seem in pride, frankness and honesty to acknowledge that they are, indeed, a subordinate group of fiddlers. They accept their position in the grand ensemble unprotestingly as contributory always, and as principal never. They are a middle voice of the harmony and glad to be. And then, they manifest an unmistakable feeling of solidarity in their evocation of sound. They give the alto part a color the most definite and the most appropriate possible. They have an idea of their job and they carry it out in all unity and effectiveness.

Let who will precisely describe what they do; my particular observation is, that they do it. Nor have I ever known another second violin group that was so one-minded and single-purposed as they. Does Dr. Koussevitzky mean to have affairs in this unusual, yet altogether justifiable situation? or has something merely logical happened, something that finds its premise back in New England history?

Hear the B. S. O. perform a work which I would like to call the "Boston" Symphony, in order not to have to say "Beethoven's Fifth in C minor" so many times a season. The conductor—fancies he that his baton directs the interpretation? He and a hickory stick? Surely he is not so deluded. The B. S. O. was before Koussevitzky, and the "Boston" Symphony was before the B. S. O. Something that was before any of them but that existed on the shores of Massachusetts Bay found mention, if I discerningly heard, in the Carnegie Hall concert of Nov. 21 and was especially called to notice in the deliberate style and assertive, yet accommodating, sonority of the second violins.

"A poor concert season," someone remarks.

"Yes, but try to buy a ticket when Toscanini appears," an optimist replies.

At this time of year, which is not really November, as it seems to be, but is next April, managers habitually talk of depression. In truth, the season has concluded for them, and they are pausing to prepare for next season.

In regard to Toscanini, his place for the mid-winter will be filled by Mr. Mengelberg; or rather, Mr. Mengelberg's post will be held by Mr. Mengelberg himself. For in Philharmonic-Symphonic conductorship, everybody, during incumbency, is No. 1. Italian man of music and Dutch. Mr. Toscanini and Mr. Mengelberg retain the favor of the New York public through all criticism. How happens it that men are invited, one after another, from Germany and go home after a while, apparently unconvinced of having done what they came for? Walter, Furtwängler, Klemperer, Busch, concert conductors, and lately Rosenstock, opera conductor, artists all of renown; have they accomplished nothing here?

For my own part, I think they have all brought about great and permanent reforms. To take the names I have noted first and last—Walter made acceptable to Carnegie Hall audiences the idea of Mozart symphonies played by an orchestra of reduced strings and a classic woodwind choir of one player to a part; while Rosenstock, I have not the slightest doubt, demonstrated in the brief time he stayed at the Metropolitan Opera the desirability of Wagnerian music-drama given with subdued orchestral accompaniment and emancipated, unembarrassed voices.

W. P. T.

LEGAL NOTICE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles Dooley and Mary G. Dooley, husband and wife, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, to Mina E. Fritz, of said Boston, dated September 15, 1928, and acknowledged September 24, 1928, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Book 5040, page 358, and further recorded in the records of mortgages in the City Hall for the city of Boston, Book 1485, page 21, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 23rd day of December, 1929, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely:—

A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated on the corner of Boylston and Hemenway Streets, in said Boston, being Lots #1, 2, 3, 4, and part of lot 5 on plan made by William H. Whitney, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2032, end, and bounded:—

Beginning at a point in the Southerly line of said Boylston Street, or Boylston Entrance so-called, and the Westerly line of said Hemenway Street, formerly Parker Street, thence running Westerly on the Southerly line of said Boylston Street One Hundred sixty-two and 12/100 (162.12) feet; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running Southerly on land now or late of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a straight line Forty-one and 67/100 (41.67) feet by a line through the Middle of a brick partition wall to a point in said wall; thence turning at an exterior angle of One hundred forty-eight degrees, twenty-seven minutes, ten seconds, running Southwesterly on land now or late of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a straight line and in part through the middle of brick partition wall forty-seven and 46/100 (47.46) feet; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running Southeasterly on land now or late of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a straight line Twenty and 36/100 (20.36) feet; to a sixteen foot passage way shown on said plan; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running Northeasterly on said passageway in a straight line Twenty-six and 89/100 (26.89) feet; thence turning at an exterior angle of 90° and running Southeasterly on a sixteen foot passageway shown on said plan in a straight line Ninety-six (96) feet; to Westerly line of said Hemenway Street; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running on said Hemenway Street One hundred Forty and 88/100 (140.88) feet to the point of beginning, containing 13,318 square feet more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the grantors hereof by deed of Mina E. Fritz dated September 15th, 1928, to be recorded herewith and just prior to the recording hereof.

Said premises are conveyed subject to restrictions set forth in deed from Frederick Ayer to Leslie C. Wead et al, trustees, dated July 10th, 1901, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2766, page 401, so far as the same are now in force and applicable. Said premises are conveyed also subject to a mortgage of record in favor of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank and recorded in Suffolk Deeds, Book 4313, page 625.

And we Charles Dooley and Mary G. Dooley, husband and wife, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, as aforesaid, further grant WITH MORTGAGE COVENANTS to said Mina E. Fritz all furnishings and fixtures, furniture, rugs, brica-brac, chinaware, cutlery, and other personal effects now in and on said premises as a part of the realty and for all purposes between the grantors and grantee herein to be considered as part of said realty, said furnishings, fixtures, furniture, rugs, brica-brac, chinaware, cutlery, and other personal effects being more particularly as follows:—

1 Oriental rug 14x20
1 mah. hall clock
2 lge. leather highchairs
4 straight hall heavy chairs
2 dark arm chairs
2 pr. net curtains, two door panels
2 crystal ceiling lamps

1 Cong. floor covering
1 bookkeeper's desk
1 personal mahog. desk
1 flat top desk
1 Morris and Ireland Safe

2 typewriters
3 office chairs
3 pr. net curtains (scrim)

1 9x12 Sax. rug
1 flat top table
2 contracks
1 mahog. dressing table
1 chest drawers
3 chairs

1 9x12 Tap. rug
1 singlebedcouch complete
1 dresser
1 fancy stand
2 tables
4 chairs

Entrance hall carpet
1 mahog. bookcase
3 door hangings
2 small runners
1 10x14 rose rug
1 tap. divan
3 tap chairs
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. library table
1 tampe lamp and table runner
1 Martha Washington sewing table
Window and door draperies
3 prints with mahog. frames
1 long tap. panel
1 mantel clock
1 mahog. writing desk and chair

1 9x12 Beauvais rug
1 doub. brass bed complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. rocker
1 side chair
1 pr. scrim curtains
Cretonne curtains
3 door portieres

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 doub. brass bed, complete
1 mah. chiffonier
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 rocker, 1 straight
Scrim curtains, chintz drapes, bath runner, 8 face towels, 4 bath towels, all toilet fixtures.

1 10x14 Hart. Sax. rug
1 gateleg table
1 mahog. reading table w. lamp and runner
2 4x6 rugs
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 box couch, tap. cover
1 window table
3 tap. chairs
2 rockers

3 prints, mahog. frames
3 pr. scrim curtains, hem

1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 2x6 rug
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 rocker, 1 side chair
1 doub. brass bed, complete tray, pitcher and glasses, all bathroom fixtures, runner and sash curtain

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. writing table
1 dresser
1 rocker
1 str. chair
1 bedside table

1 5x7 Tap. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
2 str. chairs
Scrim Curtains
All bath fixtures and runners
1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 mahog. library table
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 bed-couch, complete
1 uph. armchair
1 uph. rocker
1 mahog. rush armchair
1 buffet chair
3 prs. scrim curtains
4 prints, mahog. frames

1 9x12 San. Beau. rug
1 4x6 rug
2 mahog. metal beds, complete
1 mahog. bureau
1 mahog. writing desk
1 mahog. chair
1 Morris chair, complete
1 willow chair, tap.
1 mahog. table
1 table lamp

2 prs. scrim curtains, 1 bath runner
1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 mahog. library table, lamp and runner
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 tap. uph. chair
1 willow chair
2 prs. madras curtains
2 pictures

1 9x12 tap. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 str. chairs, 1 rocker
1 pr. scrim curtains, hall runner, bath runner and all bath fixtures

1 10x14 Beau. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 Morris chair
1 willow rocker
2 str. chairs
1 side table and chair
1 bath runner, bath fixtures
2 prs. scrim curtains, 2 side hangings

1 9x12 Wil. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 sin. mahog. metal bed, complete
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. wardrobe
1 velour armchair
1 tap. rocker and 1 tap. str. chair
1 pr. net curtains, toilet fixtures

1 10x14 Wil. rug
1 divan, rayon cover
2 armchairs, rayon covering
2 mahog. rockers, tap. seat
1 library table w. lamp
1 mahog. desk w. chair
3 prs. scrim curtains
4 prints, mahog. frames
3 hall runners
All bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser and cover
1 mah. chiffonier and cover
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains and 1 pr. sash curtains

4x6 rug
sidetable and chair
10x14 Beau. rug
2 mahog. beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 willow rocker, leather seat
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains

10x14 Wil. wet rug
4x6 rose Wil. Vel. rugs
round mahog. centre table w. cover and lamp
mahog. dresser w. chair
black mahog. bookcase w. books
boxcouch, complete
mahog. window table
tap. rockers, mahog. frames
mahog. chair, damask seat
mahog. armchair, damask seat
str. chairs
pr. scrim curtains, hem
pr. cretonne sidedrapes
prints, mahog. frames
rose Wil. rug, 9x12
sin. brass beds, complete
mahog. bureau
mahog. chiffonier
mahog.trunk rack
mahog. str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. cretonne curtains
1 hall runner, 1 bath runner
All bath fixtures

1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. bureau w. cover
1 rocker
2 str. chairs
1 writing table
1 pr. scrim curtains, side hangings

1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
1 reading table
1 mahog. table
1 pr. fancy net curtains, pr. sash curtains

1 10x14 Wil. rug
1 4x6 door rug
2 2x4 rugs
1 lge. centre reading table w. lamp
1 mahog. bookcase
1 flat top mahog. writing desk and chair
1 window table w. cover
1 tap. armchair, mahog.
1 small rocker
1 large rocker
2 large tap. armchairs
1 sleeping couch complete w. cover
1 pr. madras door hangings

1 2x12 Wil. rug
2 sin. brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. trunk rack
1 mahog. rocker, 1 mahog. str. chair
1 doormat
1 pr. cotted muslin curtains
1 bath runner, all bath fixtures
3 prs. net curtains, 3 prs. side handings
3 tap. rugs
All bedding

1 9x12 Sax. rug
1 bedcouch, complete
1 library table
1 mahog. writing desk and chair
1 armchair
1 rocker, 2 small chairs
1 small sidetable
2 prs. scrim curtains

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
2 prs. net curtains, 2 prs. sash curtains
2 mahog. str. chairs
1 bathrunner, all bath fixtures
1 private hall runner
1 tel. table

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 bedcouch, complete
1 reading table
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 mahog. rocker, cretonne cover
1 tap. chair
1 mohair armchair
1 madras door hanging
3 prs. net curtains
1 small chair

1 8x10 rug, tap.
1 mahog. dresser
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains
2 hall runners
1 bath runner
All bath fixtures
3 prints, mahog. frames

1 9x12 San. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 10x14 Wilt. rug
3 4x6 rugs
1 tuxedo couch
1 mahog. writing table w. lamp
1 mahog. writing desk and chair
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 prs. scrim curtains
3 prints, mahog. frames
1 hall runner, bath runner and bath fixtures

1 10x14 Wilt. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser and 1 mahog. chiffonier w. runners
2 str. chairs
1 pr. muslin curtains, 1 sash curtain

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
2 door rugs
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. writing table
1 mahog. writing desk
1 small chair
1 table lamp
1 mahog. tapestry chair
2 easy chairs
1 small chair
3 prs. net curtains

8'10x7'6 Wilt. rug
1 single brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
1 small table
1 small rocker
1 side chair
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 sash curtain
3 hall runners, bath runner and bath fixtures

1 Brus. carpet
1 double brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. sash curtains

1 vel. carpet
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 mah. writing table w. runner
1 Morris chair
1 rocker, tapestry
2 easy chairs
2 side chairs
1 pr. damask hangings
3 prs. net curtains
2 long hall runners, 1 bath runner, bath fixtures complete

1 9x12 Wilt. Vel. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 double mahog. bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
2 willow rockers, tap. seats
1 mahog. writing table w. chair
2 side chairs
1 window table
2 prs. scrim curtains
2 prs. sash curtains
1 bath runner, all bath fixtures.

1 9x12 rug (Beau.)
2x4 rug (1)
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. writing table w. lamp and cover
1 mahog. writing desk w. chair
1 tap. mahog. chair
1 mahog. Morris chair
2 side chairs
3 prints, mahog. frames

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 double mahog bed, complete
2 mah. dresser w. runners
1 mah. table w. runner
2 str. chairs
1 rocker
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 hall runner, bathroom runner and bath fixtures

1 10x14 Sand. rug
1 double brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser and scarf
1 mahog. writing desk w. chair
1 mahog. table w. cover
1 mahog. tap. chair (rocker)
1 easy chair
2 str. chairs
2 prs. net curtains
1 hall runner, bath runner and bath fixtures
1 mahog. costumer

1 9x12 rug
1 2x4 rug
1 single brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
2 str. chairs
1 fireside tap. chair
1 rocker
1 str. chair
1 writing table
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. sash curtains

1 6x8 Wilt. rug
1 side table w. chair
1 mahog. costumer
2 small runners
1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 tap. divan
1 mahog. library table w. cover
1 mah. writing desk w. chair
2 tap. mahog. chairs (rockers)
1 vel. armchair
1 mahog. armchair w. tap. seat
1 table lamp
4 prints w. mahog. frames
3 prs. scrim curtains

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. scarf
1 mahog. chiffonier, w. scarf
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains

1 10x14 San Beau. rug
2 Windsor metal beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 willow rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
bedside table
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. sash curtains
1 bath runner and bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
3 4x2 rugs
1 tap. divan
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. library table w. lamp and runner
1 mahog. writing desk and chair
1 window table w. runner
1 window rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. sash curtains
4 prints, mahog. frames

1 9x12 San. Beau. rug
2 brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. trunk rack
2 str. chairs
1 pr. Irish point curtains
1 pr. side hangings
Hallrunner, bathroom runner, bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 San. Beau. rug
1 door rug
1 single brass bed, complete
1 im. mahog. bureau
1 mirror
1 washstand and equipment
1 mahog. table
1 Morris chair
1 mahog armchair, tap. seat
1 leather sidechair
1 mahog. sidechair
1 pr. scrim curtains

1 10x14 Wil. rug
1 2x4 rug
2 2x4 rugs
1 davenport
1 mahog. library table
1 table lamp
1 mahog. window table
1 mah. side table
1 mahog. rocker
2 armchairs
1 small chair
3 prs. net curtains
3 side hangings

1 9x12 Brussels rug
2 single brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 sidechairs
1 mahog. trunk rack
1 pr. net curtains w. side hangings
1 hall runner
1 bath runner and bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 San. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mah. writing table w. chair
1 easy chair
1 rocker
1 str. chair
1 mahog. washstand and equipment
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. scrim sash curtains

1 9x12 Wil. Vel. rug
1 4x6 rug
2 2x4 rugs
1 tuxedo couch
1 fireside armchair
1 mahog. rocker
2 side chairs
1 small rocker
1 mahog. writing table w. lamp
1 side table
1 window mahog. table
3 prs. scrim curtains, 3 prs. side drapes
1 pr. door portieres, damask

1 9x12 Wil. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 chiffonier
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 trunk rack
4 prints, mahog. frames
1 pr. scrim curtains and side hangings
1 bath runner and bathroom accessories

4x6 rug
table and sidechair
10x14 Hart. Sax. rug
couch, complete
oak library table
writing desk
mahog. armchair, tap. seat
allover armchair
Morris chair
sidechairs, 3 prs. net curtains
prints, mahog. frames
red vel. rug
dou. brass bed, complete
mah. dresser
chiffonier
mahog. rocker
mahog. sidechair
bedside table
prs. net curtains
prs. side hangings

5x7 tap. rug
sin. brass bed, complete
mahog. dresser
willow armchair
str. chair
small table
pr. net curtains

9x12 Sax. rug
boxcouch
pieces tap. furniture
vel. armchair, mahog. frame
prints, gold frames
prs. net curtains
reading table w. lamp
mahog. writing desk w. chair
dou. brass bed, complete
mahog. dresser
mahog. chiffonier
pr. scrim curtains, 2 prs. sash curtains
hall runner, 1 bath runner, bathroom accessories

9x12 San. Beau. rug
2x4 door rug
mahog. metal beds, complete
mahog. dresser w. scarf
mahog. chiffonier w. scarf
mahog. rocker
pr. muslin curtains
pr. muslin sash curtains

10x14 Beau. rug
dou. white bed, complete
tap. divan
mah. writing desk
mahog. writing table w. lamp
2 tap. armchairs
sml. chairs
prs. scrim curtains
small sidechair
mahog. trunk rack

5x7 rug
sin. brass bed, complete
mahog. dresser w. runner
table
str. chairs
pr. muslin curtains
mahog. dresser w. runner
pr. sash curtains
hall runners, 1 bath runner and bathroom fixtures

9x12 tap. rug
dou. brass bed, complete
mahog. dresser
str. chairs
pr. net curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains
pr. door hangings

10x14 Beau. rug
sleeping couch, complete
library table
mahog. writing desk
mahog. chair
damask divan
armchair to match
small sidechair
small table
prs. scrim curtains
prints, mahog. frames
hall runners, 1 bathroom runner, bath accessories

9x12 Hart. Sax.
2x4 Orient. rug
brass bed, complete
mahog. dresser
willow armchair
rocker
str. chairs
writing table w. chair
bookshelf
prs. scrim curtains
sash curtains
mat in dressing room, bath accessories

9x12 Wil. rug
2x4 rug
boxcouch, complete
mahog library table
mahog. writing desk
tap. rocker
Morris chair
small chairs
prs. scrim curtains

9x12 Wil. rug
dou. mahog. bed, complete
mahog dresser, 1 mahog. chiffonier
mahog. table
bedroom chairs
pr. scrim curtains
hall runner, 1 bath runner, bathroom accessories

9x12 rug
im. brass beds, complete
mahog. dresser
mahog. chiffonier
small mahog. rocker
sidechairs
bedside table
pr. net curtains

9x12 San. rug
2x4 rug
boxcouch
mahog. bookshelf
mahog. writing table
mahog. writing desk w. chair and lamp

2 mahog. rockers
1 fireside chair
1 Morris chair
1 pr. door drapes
2 prs. scrim curtains

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HANDMADE patchwork quilts made to order; patterns and colors harmonize with antique or modern bedroom furnishings. MISS JOHN R. ASHBY, Brooksburg, Ind.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CORSET saleswoman wanted by established company selling direct; experience desirable but unnecessary; exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan; good opportunity for advancement; beautiful sales equipment and complete instructions furnished; full details on request. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. S-18, Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS WANTED

MANUFACTURING rights desired for patented novelty or specialty suitable for production in mattress factory; correspondence invited. 13-K, The Christian Science Monitor, 405 National Fidelity Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 24 West 87th—Front large living room, alcove bedroom, tiled bath, fireplace; also large studio, kitchen, bath, fireplace, sunny yard, decorate. OWNER.

N. Y. C., 324 W. 101st—Unfurnished, 2 large rooms; dressing room, 4 closets, kitchen, bath, open fireplace, gas, electricity; private house. Tel. Riverside 0337.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 West 71st St.—Unfurnished apartment, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchen. Endicott 1706 (before 10 A. M.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

STEPPING STONES welcomes children; country and seashore; three acres playground; tutoring; scientific care combined with love and understanding. EDITH L. CAPEN, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 107-R.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN daily for high grade office workers from the junior to executive; established 1920, we serve New York's finest firms; call in person 9-2 p. m. VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc., 105 W. 40th (Tel. PENna 5389).

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS Formerly Manager Employment Dept. Remington Typewriter Co. MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS 158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Teacher of arts and crafts in private school on Friday afternoons from 1 to 3 p. m. Phone Jamaica (N. Y.) 1714-W.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced furniture finisher; Christian Scientist preferred; give telephone number and references. Address Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for three weeks, beginning December 20th, a substitute for governess to boy 7 years old; salary $6 per day; applicant should state experience. Box H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

INSTRUCTION

LEADERSHIP for boys under 12, by former scoutmaster; recreational activities, educational tours. B. BOTZEN, 8842 179th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

LADIES' TAILORING

EXPERIENCED work in tailoring and dressmaking; prices moderate. M. MARONE, 1181 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 5402.

MANUSCRIPT EDITING

AUTHOR will edit and typewrite manuscripts for publication; advice on marketing. MILLER, 144 E. 40th, N. Y. C. Lexington 0872-J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

PAYING GUESTS

CLINTON HALL PITTSFIELD, MASS. Comfortable Home near Christian Science church. Quiet, restful. Open all year. Booklet. MARGARET V. HAIGHT. Tel. 2604. 74 Wendell Ave.

GREEN PASTURES Greenwich, Conn. Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island *Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.* Phone Ronkonkoma 16

The WHITE TREE INN PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS Open all the year. On fine, quiet, residential avenue. Near churches and shopping district. Private baths, elevator, home table. MISS HENRIETTA D. LEARNED, Prop., 41 Wendell Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Helpin' Folks Find a Home That's Our Business And We Offer Only FRIENDLY PLACES $10,000 to $100,000 Wm. E. DODD REALTORS 164 Bedford Rd., Pleasantville, N. Y. *31 Miles from New York*

LET ME HELP YOU FIND YOUR HOME Mrs. Gretchen M. Leman—Real Estate Broker 22 So. Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J. Tel. Nassau 1339 mornings for appointment

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway. Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

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PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $7; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; distinctive Christmas cards; printing cuts; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GREENBUSH—Two refined people in country home with all modern conveniences; home cooking. Tel. Scituate 817-M or write MISS E. OLLIS, P. O. Box 122, Greenbush, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; $10 to $25 weekly; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE Rooms in Select Homes 504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9549.

E. MILTON, MASS.—1 or 2 comfortable furnished rooms in apartment; convenient to trains and buses; some kitchen privileges allowed. 67 Granite Pl. Phone evenings Milton 0302.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Rooms for rent; large, beautiful rooms. 136 Rich Ave. Oak. 3359. Near New Haven station.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 West 55th St.—Business woman appreciative of quiet and home comfort in high-class apartment may call Circle 6201 for further information.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 157th St., Apt. 55—Two light quiet rooms, private family; references exchanged; convenient bus and subway; price $8 to $10.

N. Y. C., 316 W. 95, Riverside 7423—Comfortable rooms in quiet home, running water, shower bath, elevator; reasonable; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 West 111th (Harvey Girls' Clubs)—Splendid accommodations, kitchen privileges; $7-$12; room mate wanted.

N. Y. C., 111th and Broadway—Small family desire paying guest; large room; business girl preferred; reference required. Cathedral 9089.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 W. 76th St. (Apt. 2 B)—Attractive single, double rooms; $8, $15; elevator apartment.

NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 112th St.—Large sunny attractive room in quiet home. Cathedral 1384 (WINN).

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Clean, desirable, furnished single room; $8; kitchen privileges.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILÆ salesmanager with 20 years' experience, wholesale, factory, and retail agencies, at present general manager for 500-car Chevrolet agency, desires position starting Jan. 1. I can fill any position with factory sales or sales promotion; take entire charge of a dealership or distributor; will also consider position as retail salesmanager for large agency. Write J. G. BEATTIE, Mgr., H. B. Chevrolet Sales, Inc., 1209 Wisconsin Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

EXPORT OR OTHER BUSINESS requiring young man, age 32, speaking French, Italian, English, Arabic fluently; knowledge law and bookkeeping. Box S-69, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXCELLENT cook, chef; hotel, club, restaurant experience; vicinity Boston. M-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARDENER and florist, now superintendent of private estate, desires position; excellent references with satisfactory reason for present change; married, no children, American citizen of Canadian birth; can drive car. Box 387, Haverford, Pa. Phone Ardmore 3672.

INVENTOR and designer of machinery and tools requires position of responsibility. HERBERT P. KELLY, member Amer. Soc. Mech. Engineers, 63 Janet St., Mittineague, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED secretarial services available; loyal, reliable, efficient; stenography, bookkeeping, office management. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, six years' experience, desires responsible position; exceptionally rapid and accurate; well educated, alert, loyal; writing ability. Box W-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WORKING housekeeper or attendant to one needing care; an experienced, capable woman. H-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, 2025 E. 29th St.—2-room, kitchenette, cozy, quiet; heat, gas, electric; adults; $50. Sheepshead 6451. Garage.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive 3-room apartment, newly decorated; convenient to New York Central; $75 monthly. Telephone evenings and Sundays. Kellogg 8311.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK Teacher of Singing 163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059 Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

WORKS OF ART

RARE OLD ITALIAN STATUE—White marble, pedestal green marble; unusual interest to art lovers and dealers; subject suitable homes. B-68, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Christian Science Monitor

IS FOR SALE IN MAINE

Auburn—News Stand, Auburn Waiting Room, 15 Court St.; Smith's Book Store, 53 Court St.
Augusta—J. Frank Pierce Stores, 224 Water St.
Bangor—O. C. Bean.
Fort Fairfield—E. E. Scates.
Gardiner—F. L. Russell, F. H. Dunning.
Lewiston—P. W. Babcock, 71 Lisbon St.; George L. Rowe, 52 Ash St.; Edward J. Murphy Co., 2 Bates St.
Mechanic Falls—Stanton's, 81 Main St.
Portland—Chisholm Bros., Union Station News Stand; Brickett & Rand, 664 Congress St.; Donnell's News Stand, 137 Congress St.; Albert S. Marr's News Stand, 20 Custom House Wharf; Strand News Stand, Congress St.; Pessenden News Co., 497 Congress St.; J. W. Petersen & Co., 590 Congress St.; Congress Square Hotel News Stand, 579 Congress St.
South Poland—Summit Spring Hotel News Stand.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin Falls—Owen F. Cole.
Claremont—Rand's News Depot.
Concord—Pleasant Street Pharmacy, 34 Pleasant St.; Rexall Store, 2 North Main St.; Charles E. Pike, Inc., 132 North Main St.; Hanson's Variety Store, Clinton and South Sts.; Capital Fruit Company; Armstrong News Stand, B. & M. R. R. Station.
Croyton—F. H. Kemp.
Dover—Armstrong's News Stand, Railroad Station.
Hampton—Hampton News Store.
Keene—Sally Wellman Bookstore.
Manchester—Armstrong News Co., Union Station; The News & Book Shop, 30 Hanover St.; Albert J. Marshall's Store, 24 South Main St., West Manchester; Frank A. James Store, 661 Chestnut St.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth News Agency, 25 Congress St.
Rochester—T. W. Osgood.
Wolfeboro—J. H. Irish & Co.

RHODE ISLAND

Barrington—C. N. Annis.
Newport—The Wm. P. Clarke Co., 264 Thames St.; Hotel Viking News Stand.
Pawtucket—Harry Sipperstein, Summer and North Union Sts.; Pawtucket Shoe Shine Parlor, 299 Main St.
Providence—The Union News Stand, Union Station; Rhode Island Hospital Trust Building News Stand; Geo. W. Blackburn, 298 Broad St.; Providence Shoe Shine Parlor, 3 Market Sq.; Gibson's News Stand, New Industrial Trust Bldg., 111 Westminster St.; Hartford Auto Supply Co., 533 Hartford Ave.; Brown's News Stand, 836 Broad St.

VERMONT

Bellows Falls—John T. Fletcher.
Brandon—A. H. Sander's News Stand.
Brattleboro—The Brattleboro News Co., 19 Elliot St.
Burlington—Vermont Hotel.
Lyndonville—Saunder's.
Montpelier—Playhouse Candy Store, 95 State
Newport—Bigelow Pharmacy.
Northfield—Sanborn's Drug Store.
St Johnsbury—The Peck Company, St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN

Christmas Goods on Display

Our new goods are here, come in and make an early selection, and let us hold it for you until Christmas.

WILLS & HICKS, *Jewelers* WARD KILGORE, *Prop.* 94 COURT ST. AUBURN, ME.

Everyone Enjoys Flowers —they speak volumes—and are able to brighten any and every dark corner. If you wish to remember an absent friend or relative, we will be glad to telegraph flowers anywhere in the world. *Let us help you.* GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florists* *New Thea. Bldg.* 80 Court Street Tel. 980

Hear the *NEW* Sparton Equasonne *"Radio's Richest Voice* Auburn Vulcanizing Co. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET R. I. Mitchell, *Prop.*

BANGOR

Dresses for Every Type Dresses for Every Occasion Coats, Hats, Gloves Costume Jewelry, Accessories Exclusive Representative for the famous KICKERNICK PATENTED UNDERDRESS Line. *We cordially invite you to visit our shop* Smith's Specialty Shop New Coe Block 61 MAIN ST., BANGOR, MAINE

The Rines Company *Outfitters for Women* Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Furs, Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces, Hosiery, Underwear, Neckwear, Leather Goods, Gloves, Umbrellas, Table Linens, Sheets and Pillow Slips, Candy, Jewelry and Many Practical Gifts for Christmas.

COAL We offer both Hard and Soft Coal in any size or quantity desired. *QUALITY PREPARATION SERVICE May We Have Your Business?* STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO. Telephone 125 19 State Street

DILLINGHAM'S *Booksellers and Stationers* 13 HAMMOND STREET

The Frank Grocery Co. and The Fairmount Market *EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS* S. S. PIERCE CO.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES and Other Good Wearables Miller & Webster Company

Walk-Over TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. SHOE STORE 44 Main Street

LEWISTON

Give a Thought to Christmas Buying Now

Practical gifts are always appreciated, so why not make it shoes, slippers, or perhaps something in overshoes. We have everything for both men and women. MORRELL & PRINCE

PORTLAND

Carles' Hair Store Portland, Maine

You can depend on the service you get at Carles'. Maker of Fine Human Hair Goods of Every Description.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

ANNOUNCEMENT Modern Cleansers and Tailors 134 Mass. Ave., ARLINGTON Will open an ideal branch store equipped with the newest method for cleansing and dyeing at 464 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON Opp. Hutchinson's Market For courteous service call ARL. 4219

BELMONT

Blue Store Candies, Inc. HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES 60 Cents Per Pound 7 Cushing Avenue, Belmont 235A Elm St., Davis Sq., W. Somerville

THE SHOP UNIQUE *GIFTS* 451 Common Street, Belmont 35 Salem Street, Medford 651 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington 552 Main Street, Winchester

BOSTON

Doll's Hospital, Inc. *Have your dolls repaired before the Christmas rush.* OLD DOLLS ARE VALUABLE By-Lo Baby Heads, Wigs, Parts. New Dolls and Doll Clothes. 37 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON Tel. Han. 8423

Unusual Jewelry Real and Semi-Precious Stones, Christmas Cards and Gifts. Jewelry Repairing of all kinds. Elizabeth F. Cavanagh 387 Washington Street Room 417

Jeanne Hat Shop *Exclusive Millinery* Velvets and Felts Draped to the Head Opp. Repertory Theatre, 269 Huntington Ave. *Open Every Evening*

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

BOSTON (Continued)

Personal Christmas Cards Beautifully Engraved Box Assortment, 15 for $1.00 Diaries, Calendars, Fountain Pens and Pencils *High Grade Stationery—Office Supplies* Little Building Stationery Shop HELEN J. KEYES Second Floor 80 Boylston Street

Magazines for 1930 *For Yourself and for Gifts* Gift Card sent with all Gift subscriptions. Miss E. G. Lang 30 Cleveland Avenue Braintree, Mass. Tel. Braintree 0520 *In business since 1910*

We have many new novelties. Costume Jewelry and a complete showing of Hosiery in all popular shades all bid for your attention when you enter our shop. Mabel P. Howard *CORSETIERE* The New Princess Silhouette demands the proper foundation garment, stepins and girdles. *Greeting Cards for All Occasions* 285 HUNTINGTON AVE. Tel. Kenmore 0773 *Open Evenings*

We have Special Gift Boxes! 75c *Packed in five different colors!* HILLIARD'S GLASS HOUSE GOODIES, Inc *Wollaston, Norfolk Downs, West Roxbury, Cambridge, Newtonville and Needham*

DEPENDABLE FURS RELIABLE MERCHANDISE SKILLED REPAIRING SAFE STORAGE GEO. W. REYNOLDS INC. 70 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

The New Princess Silhouette demands the proper foundation garment, stepins and girdles. Mabel P. Howard *CORSETIERE* Holiday novelties, costume jewelry, hand-embroidered handkerchiefs, traveling accessories and hosiery. Complete line of Christmas and New Year's cards. 285 HUNTINGTON AVE. Tel. Kenmore 0773 OPEN EVENINGS

Faneuil Fruit Exchange Company *Fresh Fruit and Vegetables at Lowest Prices* WE ARE NEVER CLOSED—FREE DELIVERY 259-265 MASS. AVENUE Between Westland Ave. and State Theatre. We wish to announce the opening of a new Fruit and Produce Market at corner Huntington Ave. and Forsyth St.

Roosevelt Beauty Salon Miss Briggs and Mrs. Malcolmson Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving; American, Marcel, Water and Finger Waving; Shampooing, Haircutting, Manicuring. Roosevelt Apartment Building 395 Huntington Ave. Tel. Kenmore 4042

FUR REPAIRING *and* REMODELING THOMAS I. McMACKIN *FURRIER* 12 West Street, 4th Floor, Boston Telephone Hancock 4186

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES Shoe Shining and Hat Cleaning ROYAL SHOE REPAIRING 271 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

HETZER BROS. Furs Repaired and Remodeled Cold Storage 564 Washington St. Hancock 3224

Tel. Capitol 3600 Room 506 JOHN P. HUGHES BOBBING AND PERMANENT WAVE *SPECIALTY SHOP* All branches of Hairdressing 216 TREMONT STREET

BOSTON—Roxbury

Holt's Home Made Chocolates 60c and 80c *Mail Orders Filled* Highlands 7922 6 Burton Ave., Roxbury

BRAINTREE

Swanky Gifts! Dennison and Norcross gift wrappings—and what have you? Swanky gifts. Don't forget to send cheery Christmas cards, we have the best ever. ALVES PHOTO SHOP *Inc.* BRAINTREE, MASS.

Radio Sales and Service for Victor, Atwater Kent, Sparton, Eveready, Lyric, Majestic and RCA. *EXPERT SERVICE* G. E. WARREN 8-10 ELM STREET, BRAINTREE

BROCKTON

MONROE'S Chain Department Stores 99-103 MAIN STREET

Visit our Basement Salesroom for Curtains, Yard Goods and House Furnishings

BROOKLINE

(To Help You) If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records. Back Bay 4330.

FRANCES G. SCOTT HAIRDRESSER FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVE Marcelling—Shampooing—Manicuring 1352 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Tel. Aspinwall 2245

The IVY FLORIST (Martin J. Carney, Proprietor) *Quality—Service* 1044 Beacon Street Aspinwall 0285

Holmberg & Douglas *JEWELER* *Watches, Christmas Gifts, Diamonds* 1332 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner Tel. Aspinwall 1436

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

BROOKLINE (Continued)

DOW RADIO CO., Inc. *(Member Brookline Board of Trade)* *"Custom-Built" Receiving Sets* The best that science can produce *Authorized Dealer for* STANDARD SETS *ACCESSORIES* Repairs Installation Service 239 Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Phone Aspinwall 4028 Coolidge Corner

J. J. DORAN, Pres. E. L. MacLEOD, Vice-Pres. H. E. SENTER, Treas. Coolidge Corner Market, Incorporated (Successor to J. A. PURINGTON) Established 1865 *Meats, Provisions and Fish Everything for Dinner Parties Two Deliveries Daily in the Newtons and Back Bay* 1356 BEACON STREET Phones Aspinwall 0611, 0612, 0613, 0614

IN BROOKLINE *It's Frey's* Whether it is a loose natural permanent, a marcel, finger wave, shampoo or manicure, you will find the utmost service and satisfaction awaiting you at Frey's. FREY'S 276 HARVARD ST., Coolidge Corner Aspinwall 0800—0801

J.W. Rogers *Florist* 1375 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE COR. TEL. ASPINWALL 0621—0622

BEACON FRUIT CO. 1048 Beacon St. Asp. 5589, 5590 Meats and Groceries Fruits and Vegetables *Morning and Afternoon Deliveries*

Winchester Sportswear 1310 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner *Distinctive Suits, Coats, and Dresses* Made in our own factory, consequently you are assured of highest quality at unusual prices.

MEMBER F. T. D. Telephones Aspinwall 5604-5605 THE BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP *FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS* 710 Washington St. (Wash. Sq.)

Walter's SPECIAL LUNCHES and DINNERS SODAS—CANDIES PASTRIES *CATERER* 1364 BEACON ST. Aspinwall 7908

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Massachusetts

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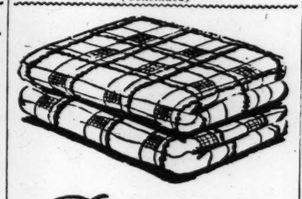

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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Massachusetts

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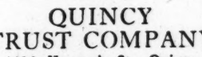

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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

CONCORD
(Continued)

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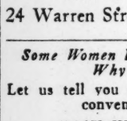
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

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Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ROBERT BURNS.

Where: Scotland.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: Immeasurably the greatest of Scottish poets, whose works are beloved wherever the English language is read. He was the son of a small farmer, born in a cottage near the town of Ayr. We know him first as a plough-boy, for the family was sunk in poverty. From one unproductive farm to another they wandered. Everywhere the most arduous manual labor awaited the oldest son. Yet a brief period of schooling had given him a taste for the ballads of his native land; he was constantly studying them, at meals, while driving his cart. Guiding the plough, he also began to shape verses of his own and to meditate upon new verse forms. Throughout these years existence seemed so dreary that Burns actually planned an escape to the West Indies; but luckily he was prevented and, after the appearance of his first volume of verse at Kilmarnock in 1786, his skies brightened. That first edition, now worth its weight in gold to the collector, brought its author only £20, but it brought him at the same time the applause of literary Edinburgh.

The second edition of the Poems paid its author all of £400 and he used a portion of the money to ramble about the country, through the Border towns and into the Highlands, regions of sheer delight and stimulation to a poet. Married and settled on his farm at Ellisland, Burns lost what little money he had saved and was only too glad to accept the post of excise-officer, obtained through the kindness of a friend. His latter years were again darkened, his revolutionary opinions ostracizing him from society.

Of his genius, what remains to be said? The whole world knows the fruits, and the poems speak eloquently for themselves. The humblest manifestations of the natural world were transmuted by Burns into miracles of beauty and of wisdom. As someone has said of the poems, they "have passed into the air we breathe; they are so real that they seem things rather than words, or, nearer still, living beings. They have taken all hearts, because they are the breath of his own; not polished cadences, but utterances as direct as laughter or tears."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What portion of the available water power in the United States has been harnessed?—*Editorial Note*... 20
2. How many letters are in the present Russian alphabet?—*Young Folks' Page*..... 20
3. What are some of the qualifications necessary for success in the field of interior decoration?—*News Section*. 20
4. What is the fastest growing tree?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
5. On which syllable is "occultism" accented?—*Word a Day* 20

—

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Humorist: An American is reported to be pushing a garden roller across the continent. It is a little difficult to understand why he doesn't simply do the correct thing and give it back to the man he borrowed it from.

Arkansas Gazette: A film portraying the history of the automobile is being made. They had to wait for the sound picture before they could show those old 1900 models with any verisimilitude.

Omaha World-Herald: Mecaviator is the name given the plane-guiding robot. Invention keeps the lexicographers busy catching up.

Los Angeles Times: You can't climb without making sacrifices. Look at liver. It had to discard onions to get into society.

Life: Don't fail to get a good education while you're young. It will come in handy when you have to help with your children's home work.

Detroit News: Every time the matter is taken up of a nation-wide anti-noise campaign, someone comes out with a louder and funnier automobile horn.

Toledo Blade: To a wife, a husband isn't worth much around home, but is always worth twice as much as he gets where he is employed.

Wilmington News: Eventually, we imagine, television will make it possible for spectators in a modern stadium actually to see the football game.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: The packing house industry is still the largest in the United States. It seems to have no difficulty in making both ends meat.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The modern "coals to Newcastle" phenomenon is the importation of dandelion roots into the United States.

A Quotation for Today

IN JUDGING of others a man laboreth in vain, often erreth and easily sinneth; but in judging and examining himself, he always laboreth fruitfully.—THOMAS à KEMPIS

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Goes on an Excursion

ONE Saturday morning in November a great, black steam engine puffed its way out of the station in the big, crowded city, dragging a train of cars behind it. If you could have peeked into the very last car you would have seen a lady and seven happy little girls going on an excursion. The lady was Miss Joyce, and the seven girls were Violet, Daisy, Rose, Pansy, Myrtle, Iris and Lily. Not flowers, really, of course, but the flower names of the members of the G. O. G. Club, which means, as you know, Garden of Girls. Not one of these girls had ever ridden in the steam cars before, so the excursion was doubly interesting and exciting, and this is how it happened.

Miss Joyce and the Girls Walked Along the Country Road.

They had all worked hard and happily, helping Miss Joyce get her flower beds in the tiny city court ready for the winter. They had cleared away rubbish, and dug and raked and smoothed, and planted seeds and bulbs, till there wasn't another thing to do but wait for winter to spread the snow blanket. And so Miss Joyce said she would take them on an excursion if their mothers were willing. Of course they were, so here they were in the last car of a steam train, rushing away into—nobody knew where, except Miss Joyce.

Finally, however, they got there, and all scrambled out onto the platform. All around was lovely farmland, and, although it was November, you might have thought it was spring, the sky was so blue, the sun so bright, and the air so mild and warm. They walked along the country road, looking at the brown fields and the pretty dried flowers that were still standing by the roadside, till they came to a dear little house, all white and green and cosy. Miss Joyce knocked, and a smiling woman opened the door.

"Good morning, Mrs. Atkins," said Miss Joyce, "these are the little friends I told you of. And now, may we go up into your woods and see what we can find? We'll be careful, you know."

"You are as welcome as the birds," said Mrs. Atkins, "for I know you won't do any harm, any more then they. There's plenty of partridge berries there, enough for you all and to spare, and I'll have some luncheon ready for you at 1 o'clock."

What a pretty woods it was! Not very big, just a clump of green pine trees on a little hill, with slippery pine needles under foot, and a happy brook singing its way through. To the children it was fairyland. The ground was covered with a dainty little evergreen vine, bearing glossy rounded leaves and bright red berries. "This is called the partridge vine," said Miss Joyce, "but other birds beside partridges eat the berries in winter."

"It's like Christmas!" exclaimed Pansy, whose real name was Katharine, as Miss Joyce showed them how to pick carefully—not the berries, but pieces of the vine itself, with leaves and berries and roots. "I'm thinking of something lovely to do with them."

"Pansy means thought," said Miss Joyce, "Tell us what it is."

"I've seen glass bowls at the florist's with berries like these inside, I'm going to fix mine that way for Mother!"

"They will keep all winter," said Miss Joyce "if you put a piece of glass over the top, and sprinkle them once in a while. Now for some moss to put with them."

They found the moss, fresh and green, by the brookside. They took their treasures to Miss Joyce's, and soon there will be seven glass bowls holding seven bright winter gardens, waiting to give a happy surprise to seven mothers.

November's bare and brown, in town,
But in the country still are green things growing.
Red berries there are, too, for you
And for the birds—to cheer us when it's snowing.

Daddy-Long-Legs

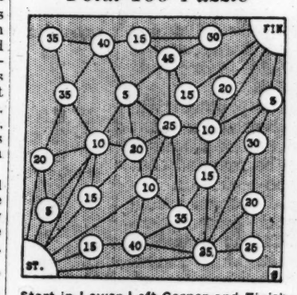
Daddy-long-legs
Sways and swings
On his pretty,
Crazy wings;
While his feet,
So light and small,
Scarcely touch
The ground at all.

What a lot
Of pairs of shoes
Daddy-long-legs
Has to use!
But his little,
Fairy soles
Never, never
Come to holes.

Mrs. Jenny
Long-legs, too,
Keeps her slippers
Nice and new.
Flying always
In the air
When she's going
Anywhere!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Total 100 Puzzle



Start in Lower Left Corner and Finish in Upper Right Corner With a Total of 100.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Condensed Names Puzzle:

Acornetone (acorn, corn, net, cornet, ton, one.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! These certainly are great days for collecting bones!
Yesterday I had three left over from the big dinner the Boss gave me
And Joan called me over and gave me two more
And this morning ol' Togo gave me another one
So I guess I have lots to be thankful for, all right!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend at Hand

Chicago

A LITTLE fellow living in one of Chicago's newest and largest hotels was left alone during the hour at which he usually tumbled in. He had been told to go to bed at the regular hour, and he was willing to obey; but, when the moment came a considerable quandary arose as to his plan of action.

He was accustomed to say his evening prayer in the presence of a relative, and he could hardly think of doing this without someone being present.

After some thought, he went to the telephone and called up the switchboard attendant, and said very positively, "Someone has got to come up to my room and hear me say my prayer!"

The childish demand was communicated to one of the proprietors attending to hotel business in his private office. The gentleman immediately dropped his affairs, went to the lad's room and gravely listened to the simple appeal. He then returned to his office, as the little fellow cuddled down, happily assured that nothing was missing from his evening devotions.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

"Why have they cast that meek little man for the part of the arctic explorer?"

"Well, his wife is the only woman in the village who has a fur coat."

The Advantage

The late Viscount Leverhulme used to tell an old story of the stagecoach days in Australia which illustrates the difference in first, second, and third class transportation.

A tourist bought a first class ticket on a coach, expecting to get one of the best seats, but found that first, second, and third class passengers all sat where they liked. He was at a loss to understand the point of paying more for one class of travel than for another under such a condition. But he was soon to learn. When the coach reached the foot of the first steep hill, the guard called out: "First class passengers, keep your seats. Second class passengers, get down and walk. Third class passengers, get down and push."—*The Colonist.*

The Papers

Prof. Albert Einstein gave recently what he considered the best formula for success in life. "If *a* is a success in life, I should say the formula is: *a* equals $x+y+z$, x being work and y being play."

"And what is z?" inquired the interviewer.

"That," he answered, "is keeping your mouth shut."—*Christian Register.*

Hit or Miss

A fond mother took her baby to be photographed. The photographer could not decide whether the white bundle was a boy or girl, so, to be on the safe side he called the child "It." But to this the proud young mother strongly objected.

"My baby is not an 'it'," she said indignantly.

"Well, madam," replied the photographer, "if the child is not an 'it', is it a 'miss'?"—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Who Wears the Trousers?

The Bachelor: "It's a question as to who 'wears the trousers' in the average household."

The Father: "It isn't to anybody who has to pay the clothing bills for a boy of 10."

The Papers

"So Joe took the will for the deed?"

"Yes, he doesn't know one legal document from another."

A Word a Day

Attrition

The act of rubbing together, of friction or abrasion, is expressed in this word. In a theological sense it indicates grief for sin arising from fear of punishment, differing in this respect from "contrition," which expresses a similar sorrow for wrongdoing, but based upon love for God. Even a stronger word is "repentance," which not only conveys the thought of heartache for what is past, but purposed amendment.

Attrition goes back to the Latin *attritio*, "a rubbing, wearing away," being a combination of *ad*, "at," and *terere*, "to rub."

At-tri'-tion is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled a-trish'-un, the *a* sounding as in *account*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

"Continuous attrition had worn the surface smooth."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Taking War Out of the Saar

THERE is every reason to suppose that as a result of the conference now in progress at the Quai d'Orsay between the French and German delegations, another vexed territorial question arising from the Versailles Treaty will be settled and that as Rhineland is freed of foreign troops the Saar district will be freed of foreign control.

It will be remembered that the Saar, with its rich coal mines, was temporarily detached from Germany in 1919. For fifteen years it was put under international administration. In 1935 the inhabitants were to decide by plebiscite whether they would revert to Germany, accept French citizenship, or remain under the ægis of the League of Nations. In the event of their return to Germany, that country would have the right of exercising the option to repurchase the coal mines now worked for the benefit of the French in compensation for damage to French mines.

Now, despite some French Nationalist opposition, it is obviously good policy on the part of the French Government to negotiate the return of the territory and the subsoil at an earlier date than 1935. The war is being liquidated, and it would be anomalous to leave the fate of the Saar undecided. By the present conference France would avoid a plebiscite which everybody acknowledges would show an overwhelming majority in favor of Germany. Moreover, it is far better that France should leave now while it is possible to strike a good bargain respecting the future economic régime of the little land.

The French contend that they are entitled to some consideration for their development of the mines and their voluntary surrender of the industrial and trading advantages which they at present enjoy and might continue to enjoy at least for several years. The Germans assert that the mines have yielded more coal than France lost. They put the losses at 90,000,000 tons and the Saar production at 116,000,000. What is clear is that the time has arrived when the Saar problem can be treated purely as a business matter, without regard to politics. Discussions should proceed without heat. It is a simple question of fact how much France should receive.

What should be the purchase price of the mines? The estimated amount of 300,000,000 gold marks laid down in 1921 is probably an understatement, especially in view of the various improvements. Moreover, the Saar has become a French market which France cannot relinquish without requiring a suitable customs agreement. Again, French interests have engaged themselves in the Saar industries, and it is recommended that there should be exploitation by Franco-German companies.

These and other aspects of the problem will doubtless require prolonged negotiations. But they should be of an objective character, and in final analysis a decision should be reached that will secure closer economic co-operation between France and Germany. Le Temps, which often expresses the official French view on economic affairs, envisages the Saar as a field in which an interesting experiment in Franco-German industrial collaboration can be pursued. The rest of the world will follow the course of the conference with attention, believing that its successful conclusion will mark yet another stage in European settlement.

The Reserve Board to the Rescue

WHAT the United States owes to the Federal Reserve System is best illustrated by contrasting the 1907 panic with financial developments of the present time. In the 1907 crash there was no credit available and there was no agency to make it available. Prof. O. M. Sprague of Harvard, a historian of the time, explains that even the financially solvent could not borrow on good collateral because there was no bank credit to be had.

The New York banks entered the panic already "loaned out" after the traditional American banking fashion. With immediate withdrawals by depositors and interior banks, the banks found they could not support existing credit, let alone add to it. The New York Clearing House openly took the illegal step of issuing certificates to take the place of the paper money that was not forthcoming, a dereliction that was winked at by the authorities.

What a striking contrast in 1929! The Reserve System had warned of overspeculation a year before the event, and was fully prepared when the top-heavy market finally toppled over. When the crash came there was no hoarding of gold and money. Everyone knew that credit would be kept liquid. Yet in spite of this absence of hoarding, the Reserve System, in one week's time, was called upon to supply 11 per cent more reserves to member banks, or $276,000,000, on which was based the bigger increase of $1,500,000,000 in credit put out by the member banks themselves. In the one week of October 31 there was a bigger increase of credit than in any previous year.

In this critical week the fate of business for the coming year or two was probably decided. It was largely the flexibility of the Reserve System's credit supply that saved the day. Back in 1907, when the crash came, the individual banks had no other recourse but to cable London for gold on which to extend credit, and it took ten days for the gold to reach New York. In those ten days the panic developed. In 1929, instead of going abroad, member banks got all the credit they needed in five minutes from the Federal Reserve System.

It was left then for Mr. Hoover to set about restoring business confidence by his series of industrial conferences. This step would have been of little use without the emergency rescue service of the Federal Reserve System. Nor is it sufficient to give all the credit to the mere mechanical agency provided by the Reserve banks. The leaders of the Reserve Board themselves, for a year and a half, had kept reserves liquid against a time of emergency which they had foreseen.

May It Please the Court?

MARTHA JANE GRABER, a resident of Ohio, is before the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County in that State. She is seeking to become a naturalized American citizen. The Court is cross-examining her.

Q. Are you willing to serve in the army, if need be, in time of war?

A. I am willing to serve in my profession . . . a registered nurse. . . .

Q. Suppose your country saw fit to demand your services in the army in time of war as a combatant, to take part in the war; explain what you would do under such circumstances.

A. I would go to the front in my profession.

Q. That doesn't answer my question. My question was: Suppose you were called upon to act as a combatant in time of war for the United States, would you fight?

A. That would not be professional as a nurse.

Q. That doesn't answer the question: Are you willing to fight for the United States if need be? You understand what is meant by fighting, Miss Graber; I mean to take up arms in defense of the United States if necessary.

A. I cannot kill, but I would be willing to give my life.

Q. Do I understand that you mean that you are unwilling to fight for the United States?

A. Do you mean by "fighting," killing?

Q. I do if necessary. Such is war, Miss Graber. . . . The question is as to whether or not in time of war, if need be, you are willing to shed blood in defense of the United States.

A. I said I would be willing to shed my own blood in defense of the United States.

Q. I am not asking you as to your willingness to shed your own blood; I am asking you as to your willingness to shed the blood of others if need be.

A. I conscientiously could not do that.

Miss Graber explained further that she loved the United States and preferred its kind of government to any other, that she had attended the public schools in Ohio and Kansas, that her brothers and sisters were naturalized and none of them "had ever had any difficulty with the United States," and that she had no connections whatever with Germany, the land of her birth. But the court was not satisfied. He summarized his specific query, and Miss Graber replied:

As I said before, I could not bear arms; I could not kill; but I am willing to be sacrificed for this country.

The Court: The petition of the applicant will be dismissed.

But in that larger courtroom where American love of fair dealing illumines the judgments, an astonished public opinion may feel that it should address some questions in its own behalf to the Court in Allen County, or to other judges who take a similar position.

May it please the Court:

Q. Was it necessary or ethical to pursue a humane, gentle woman with the relentless assertion that the only way she could demonstrate her love of country was by killing?

Q. Was not her refusal to kill based on a sacred conviction which, whatever our own beliefs, should be generously respected?

Q. Indeed, was not Miss Graber's offer to serve her country in time of need, even unto the supreme sacrifice, an example worthy to stand in shining armor in the noblest annals of a country which loves peace?

A Debt to Dame Fashion

THE woman who has a well stocked wardrobe is no doubt justified in declining to welcome a complete "bouleversement" of feminine style. The introduction of longer, more sophisticated apparel is without question causing just as much criticism, comment and speculation as did the innovation of the shorter, more juvenile mode. And fashion is the culprit. Fashion is a tyrant, a nuisance, but what can we do? say the women who follow her implicitly. Fashion is ridiculous, not to be tolerated, say their more contentious sisters.

Strange as it may seem, however, many of those who most stubbornly resist the vagaries of fashion are also among those who take the keenest delight in some particular manifestation of her influence, who take pleasure in visiting museums where distinctly varying styles of clothing portray the fopperies and fripperies of bygone centuries, who take pride in discerning the particular reign or dynasty under which a certain chair or snuffbox originated, and who become exceedingly agitated at the theater if any of the cast are discovered guilty of wearing a costume not of the period in which the play is laid.

Ah, who would relish the appearance of Mr. Pickwick in a Roman tunic, or Sweet Nell of Old Drury in the rugs of Boadicea? Absurd, you will admit, but a condition which might easily have existed had our ancestors not succumbed to the inroads of advancing styles. Fashion may be a tyrant; she may even be ridiculous; but for the color and variety for which she is responsible let us make a gracious bow.

Rice, East and West

PRIMITIVE as it may seem, a bowl of rice is one of the compelling examples of the value of machine civilization. If any one thing is popularly identified with the Orient, it is rice. More than 80 per cent of that product is grown and eaten in China, India and Japan. If cheap labor were sufficient to produce cheap rice, surely China might ere now have taken to itself the world's markets for this cereal.

Yet when effectiveness of production is measured by the question of which countries supply the markets of nations lacking in rice production of their own, it is found that farmers of the United States, most of them in Louisiana, California, Arkansas and Texas, furnish a considerable part of the rice which moves in international trade. During the last three years they have exported an average of approximately 250,000 tons annually, of which they sold an average of more than 12,000 tons to China's next door neighbor, Japan.

While the Chinese farmer and his family wade in mire to set out rice shoots by hand in a little plot dug up with an ox plow, the American rice grower prepares and seeds his field with steel gang plows and seeders drawn by mules or tractors. While the Chinese waters his patch with a man-power river pump of wooden paddles in a trough, the American uses a gasoline engine to pump water from artesian wells or runs it from a huge reservoir. While the Chinese cuts his rice with a sickle, flails and winnows out the grain, and hulls it in a stone mortar, the American harvests his crop with a self-binding reaper and puts it through a mechanical thresher.

In this mechanized production of the Orient's own crop is an interesting forecast of what may take place in the next few years in northeastern Asia. Reading of the density of population in southern China and of the richness of the soil of Manchuria, one may wonder why there is not an even more rapid migration to the north. Lack of agricultural implements is the answer.

Incidentally it may be noted that the Chinese of the uplands neither cultivates nor eats rice in any considerable quantities. His cereals are wheat and barley. Rice is said to be as unpopular outside the paddy-field river and coastal districts as it is popular in them. Hence the agriculture of northern China, if it develops as many expect it to, probably will produce wheat and barley rather than rice.

As intensive agriculturists, Chinese farmers have proved their adeptness by so conserving the fertility of their soil as to keep some areas in productive cultivation for thousands of years. But many of them are beginning to see that they have gone beyond the profitable limits of applying more and more human labor to the same acres of soil, and they may soon take a leaf from the book of the western agriculturists. In such an event one of the most profitable of all occupations will be that of a farm machinery salesman in Manchuria.

An Apologetic Dictatorship

GEN. PRIMO DE RIVERA, Spain's amiable, and he would have it benevolent, Dictator, may obtain his oft-expressed wish before he expected! Many have been the occasions on which Señor de Rivera has candidly declared he wanted to throw up this dictatorship business and return the Spanish Government to a constitutional monarchy. But in recent months just one little thing after another seems to have restrained him from deserting his public trust. Were the Spanish people ready to handle their own politics without a "Strong Man" at the helm? Were not the enemies of the Government lurking just around the corner, ready to shout political heresy from the housetops if free speech should become too free?

But today General de Rivera seems to be dealing less rigorously with those who dissent from his Dictatorial régime, and there are indications that the movement toward Republicanism is winning strength. The most recent evidence is the case of Sanchez Guerra, a former Prime Minister who attempted an armed rebellion against the Government last January. Señor Guerra is truly a popular political figure, and it was only with what seemed to be a rather coy apology, despite his admitted treason, that his arrest was caused. But now he has been graciously acquitted by a military court of five generals and two colonels, and, it is reported, received his freedom. His release from jail, it is said, followed a message from the King himself, who told him "that all would be all right." But who could say that Primo de Rivera was not speaking through his King, and that this generous treatment toward his political opponent was not prompted by a sudden realization that the Spanish people have now made up their minds to do the right thing by their Dictator and relieve him of the post which he has wanted to give up?

Indeed, the charms of dictatorship have seemed to be losing some of their fascination, quite understandably when one views the astounding triumphs of the principal democratic countries of Europe. The sound structure of government which the Reich has reared upon the ashes of its fallen monarchy, Great Britain's undaunted mastery of the general strike, and France's steady recovery from what seemed to be an impending financial collapse, constitute a chapter in history in which parliamentary government has ably demonstrated its merits.

And now perhaps Spain is turning a longing and friendly eye toward a more liberal political régime.

Editorial Notes

An important reason for lack of qualified teachers in technical institutes is that industry is attracting them with large salaries. Industry is chiefly dependent upon the output of trained graduates for its personnel. From this viewpoint, it would appear as though industry was knowingly or unknowingly working against its own interests.

The plan inaugurated by a Boston department store of opening a branch in the suburbs which sells nothing but goods for children, thereby helping the mother who dislikes to take the youngsters into heavy traffic and crowded places, will be looked upon with much interest. It certainly is filling a need.

Some 86 per cent of the population in the United States earn less than $2000 a year, so estimates a finance corporation. Yet many of them own their homes, automobiles and radios, and educate their children—splendid tribute to their business acumen and industry.

That tiniest thing yet estimated, which is a millionth of a millionth of an inch, and the hugest, a thousand million trillion miles across, are about equally comprehensible to the average reader. Perhaps this is where extremes meet.

When it comes to armchair alliterative traveling, how about Walla Walla, Huancayo and Uaxavtun? The first syllables look different, but that's the catch.

If careful driving pays, why shouldn't careful pedestrianism?

"Europe in Zigzags"

A review of Sisley Huddleston's book dealing with Social, Artistic, Literary and Political Affairs on the Continent, with thirty-six illustrations. Philadelphia and London: Lippincott. $5

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

THIS is an extraordinary book, but then its author is an extraordinary person. As Paris correspondent of the London Times years ago, he won his entrée to the world of European politics, art, literature, and society, and as European editorial correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor during the last eight years, he has utilized that introduction in keeping its readers informed on European currents of thought. This portly volume is a jumble—no other word expresses it—of his experiences in those crowded years of journalism.

In his dedicatory epistle—which, while it is addressed to "General K. Reader, J. G. F.," reads mightily as if it were the general reader to whom all authors address themselves—Mr. Huddleston disarms criticism of the form of his book by saying frankly that it "is a hotchpotch of personal experiences and impressions, of political speculations and social studies, of travel pictures and portraits of men whom I have for the most part known in greater or lesser degree, privately or publicly."

Accordingly he speaks "of Karel Capek and Masaryk, of Stresemann and Thomas Mann, of Pirandello and Mussolini, of the Pope and d'Annunzio, of Miguel de Unamuno, and Primo de Rivera, of Seipel and of Einstein," and discourses about "reparations, about security, about dictatorship and democracy, about Fascism, about Germany's intentions, about Austria's future, about the Vatican's place in politics, about minorities, about the diplomacy of pacts, about the Youth Movement, about the prospects of another war, and so forth."

* * *

And again in his introductory chapter he says:

For many years I have been a student of international affairs, and at times I have been placed at exceptional points of observation. I have come into contact with a large number of persons, some of them prominent, some of them characteristic; and I have by no means confined my observations to topics which are narrowly called political; on the contrary I have tried to interpret politics in the light of social conditions and literary movements, in the light of popular sentiments and intellectual activities. In other words, politics—to employ this ill-defined term—are essentially human. So in this book, which is not a travel book, there are travel pictures; in this book, which is not a book of memoirs, I draw on my memory of rich experiences; in this book, which is not a portrait gallery, there are, nevertheless, portraits of artists, scientists, and statesmen; in this book, which is not a book of diplomacy, there are answers to most of the questions which everybody is asking about Europe.

In his concluding chapter, which he gives in the form of a dialogue between "Scriptor" and "Lector," Mr. Huddleston attempts to sum up the conditions existing in Europe ten years after the Peace Conference. The form of his discussion enables him to present both sides of every question involved. And if it may be assumed that the utterances of "Scriptor" are those for which he, himself, stands responsible, it is just to say that they seem to indicate a very hopeful view of the prospects for greater harmony in Europe.

* * *

True, he has long been in the thick of the diplomatic discussions, and the journalistic reactions to those discussions, and naturally takes a somewhat skeptical view of many of the things which, to perhaps less qualified observers, seem to open a bright way of promise. For example, he says that after ten years "the condition of Europe is, to put it in a nutshell, a compromise between the old idea of security by alliance, and security by the League." Elsewhere, in a very logical and convincing argument, he demonstrates clearly that security never can be attained by alliances. Security of this sort, like security attained by an overpowering armament, is always exposed to the danger of inciting some stronger alliance or more powerful armament.

Those hopeful of enduring peace in Europe, therefore, must still cling to the promise of the League of Nations. This organization, the author thinks, suffers from the hostility and the suspicion of the politicians, but profits by the confidence of the peoples of Europe, who are steadily forcing their governments to a higher conception of its functions. Perhaps had Mr. Huddleston remained longer in the United States during his recent visit he might have found here, as in his own chosen field, that the League is stronger with the people than with the politicians.

* * *

One of his great causes for doubt as to the complete success either of the League or of the Briand-Kellogg peace pact is that both must be erected on the foundation of the Versailles Treaty. And that treaty notoriously is full of injustices, fatuities and incitements to war. Yet it is undoubtedly the best agreement which at the moment of its formulation could have been obtained. The hatreds engendered by four years of war were at the moment at their fiercest; the statesmen who had conducted the war, and who had politically profited by victory, were in the saddle, and proposed still further to capitalize that victory, and there were involved in the remaking of the map of Europe issues which even in a calmer time, with more disinterested leaders, would probably have been insoluble.

It is foolish, for example, to talk of the question of minorities as though it were one raised by the war. Always there have been in Europe people of alien faiths, tongues, and habits, living under governments to which they were covertly hostile. It would have been impossible to draw a map of Europe in which there might not be seeming injustice heaped upon some minority. As Mr. Huddleston points out, "Greece and Turkey to get rid of their minority adopted the expeditious though cruel solution of exchanging them." Cruel it was at the time, and, of course, a solution which could have been applied in but few countries. It is not certain, however, that 100 years from now the substitution in Greece of the Greek refugees from Turkey for Turks and Bulgarians who had been living under its government may not prove the first step in the renaissance of that great nation.

* * *

Mr. Huddleston's discussion of the Pact of Paris is, of course, tinged somewhat with the suspicion of the realist for a document which sets up an ideal without providing any method of attaining that ideal. He notes the loopholes which the various interpretative and explanatory statements of the party nations have left in it. He recognizes the fact that there is no provision for sanctions, or for co-operation in its enforcement. But he does declare, "the force of public opinion convinced the diplomatists that this pact was necessary. The force of public opinion will, hereafter, convince them that it must be observed in its spirit and in its letter."

And indeed throughout this discussion of existing conditions and the European outlook, Mr. Huddleston lays great stress upon the new public opinion, demanding peace and supporting every intelligent proposition toward the attainment of this end. It may be urged that as a lifelong journalist he lays too much stress upon the power of public opinion. For myself I would have no patience with this criticism. Whether it be the League in Europe, Pan-Americanism on this side of the ocean, the Permanent Court of International Justice, or the Pact of Paris—all these have their influence upon the international relations of the world, and the influence of each is just in proportion to the strength of the public opinion behind it. The French have a maxim: "To talk of love is to make love." In the same way to talk constantly of peace is to advance peace.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

NOT all Frenchmen, by any manner of means, agree with the deputy, André Mottu, who described the British naval bases in the Mediterranean as a "permanent menace" to French security. On the contrary, many French people feel that the presence of British forces in these waters constitutes in a degree a protection for France. The armament is directed against no country, but is designed to guard the route to India which passes through the Suez Canal. The British bases contribute to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean, any disturbance of which must be disagreeable to France, even if this country is not directly involved. M. Mottu, nevertheless, has pressed the Government to bring forward this question at the forthcoming naval conference in London.

* * *

Movement! Approach the Place de la Concorde from down the Avenue des Champs-Elysées of a morning when the rising sun has not quite brushed the haze from the buildings of the Louvre, and watch the orchestration of movement. Spirited stone steeds, surmounting pillars, are prancing off into air with manes flying. The trees behind are tossing from their leaves successive sprays of golden dew. The fountain behind Cleopatra's Needle is throwing up a sweeping procession of diamonds. The tricolor on the Ministry of Commerce is now blue, now white, now red; now red, white, and blue. The automobiles even at that hour are busy weaving and interweaving gay shuttles of color.

* * *

Where is the starting point of the twenty-eight great "national roads" which radiate like spokes of a wheel from the hub of Paris? Until 1765 the leagues along them were measured from the Palace of Justice, the league having 2400 "toises" (a toise being nearly two meters). A few years later, however, the spot was changed in favor of the north tower of Notre Dame Cathedral, which has stood on that island in the Seine, known as the Ile de la Cité, since the twelfth century. In 1924 a slab was set in the square before the church, and it is now from this point that the kilometer stones commence their pilgrimage to the Pyrenees or to the Riviera.

* * *

Strangest of restaurants in Paris must be this one: the meal can be arranged only by correspondence. You must write ahead and ask if you may bring seven guests, for a rule is that no more nor less than eight persons can be served at one time. A French lady runs the place, and it is said on good authority that she prepares in her own home—where the table is laid—one of the most delicious meals which it is possible to find in this city. Such a place is unique even in this capital, which is famous for its restaurants.

* * *

There are dictionaries and dictionaries, and each one who makes use of both French and English in his work is entitled to his choice. Nevertheless, a dictionary which especially recommends itself contains this quotation from a sixteenth century lexicographer, Huloet, as setting forth the plan which was followed so ably by the author, Alfred Elwall:

For the better attayning of the knowledge of words, I went not to the common dictionaries only, but also to the authors themselves, and finally I wrote not in the whole book one quyre without perusing and conference of many authors. Wherefore, gentle reader, accept my paynes as thou wouldest others should in like case accept thine.

* * *

Once again the plea is raised by a writer for the return of the Normandy headdress, the gay ribbons of Alsace, and the red and black dress of the Bordelaise. But he makes this novel contribution to the situation by suggesting that the couturiers of Paris set themselves to popularize again the provincial costumes. They alone can stem the tide which is making—as he puts it—the maid of Japan and the maid from the Tyrol dress exactly alike. Rembrandt, he says, is inseparable from his Netherlands, and Leonardo da Vinci from his Italian setting. Why should "la Provençale" and "la Flamande" be put in the same mold? It is doubtful if the couturiers will give much heed, but at the same time there is no reason why elements of these beautiful and rapidly disappearing regional dresses should not be embodied in modern designs, and thus perpetuate their most graceful lines as well as their charming colors.

* * *

There is an English lane quite near to Paris. You may disagree, and hold that it is French; but that doesn't matter, for it is English still, to those who came upon it the other day. The berries were there, just as they grow in England. You remember the spindle berries that were picked when they were rose, and how they ripened until their centers were tinged in orange flame? They are not often found in France, but this English lane held them to its banks. And then, too, the pink "haws" and bright red "hips"—the May berries and the wild rose pods—were growing together all along the way.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Rickshas, Carts and Burros"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has traveled extensively in China and Japan as well as lived a good many years in those countries, I was greatly interested in reading the articles on "Rickshas, Carts, and Burros of Peiping," which appeared in the Monitor of October 14.

In Japan the ricksha (kuruma) is much more expensive than in China. There a mile costs about 25 cents (American money) or more, and the kurumaya (rickshaman) lives an easy life and the life of a lord in comparison with that of his fellow-worker in China. The kurumaya goes about well dressed, with rubber shoes and a hat; he is seldom in a hurry to get to his destination, with a view to getting more fares; enjoys himself in his spare time; and is most independent, quite prepared vigorously to enforce his demands for fares. No wonder that the taxi has become very popular among the Japanese; in fact, it is often cheaper to go by car in Japan than by ricksha.

In Japan the craze is no longer for kurumas, but for automobiles of every description. WALTER BUCHLER.

London, Eng.

Chicago Thirty Years Ago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I quite agree with your editorial of November 5 that Chicago was at one time the ugliest of American cities.

Do you remember the site of the present Civic Opera House, opened recently, with grand opera, where the early railroad had some steamboat unloading wharves?

Then, too, it was almost necessary to wear rubber boots all winter long, even in the downtown streets, in the Gay Nineties. P. H. CALLAHAN.

Louisville, Ky.

A Veritable Hole-in-One

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial note on November 21 to the effect that "Savings accounts are still listed at par" is overconservative. According to Prof. Irving Fisher's index of the cost of living, a savings deposit of $100 made three years ago is today worth $108 in buying power, besides the interest it has earned in the meantime. T. A. N.

Boston, Mass.